"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy, somewhat colder today; fair, fresh winds tomorrow.

☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,884. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHLOROFORM BURNS POINT TO MURDERS

Embalmer Saw Red Spots on Bodies from German Odd Fellows' Home.

MORS CONFESSION IN FULL

Roommates Tell of Leaving Mrs. Piazza with Mors and Her Death an Hour Later.

Henry Blum, an embalmer for the undertakers, who buried the eight alleged victims of poisoning in the Odd Fellows' Homes at Yonkers and Unionport, said yesterday that he noticed a red mark about the mouth of one of the bodies turned over to him. This corroborates the statement of Mors, the porter and self-confessed poisoner, who said that one of his victims had been burned by chloroform, and that the undertaker had noticed the mark of a chloroform burn.

Blum works for Hahn & Becker at 936 First Avenue. They had a burial contract with the home, and Blum embalmed each of the eight inmates that Mors says were poisoned. His corroboration of what was at first regarded as a fanciful story by Mors led the police of Yonkers yesterday to give out the full statement that the former porter at the Odd Fellows' Home gave the District Attorney's office last Tuesday, in which he told in detail about the poisoning of eight aged inmates.

Two women inmates of the home also gave evidence tending to bear out that part of Mors's confession relating to the poisoning of Mrs. Katharine Piazzo on Nov. 8. Mrs. Susie Schweitzer told the police that she had shared a room with Mrs. Piazzo and that at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 8 Mors came into the room and said to her:

"You had better go down to supper, because it will soon be ready, and I want to attend to Mrs. Piazzo."

Death After Mors's Visit.

Mrs. Schweitzer said she did as she was told, and that shortly after 6 o'clock Mors came down and notified her of Mrs. Piazzo's death. Mrs. Piazzo, although a chronic invalid, was cheerful and apparently in no danger when she left her, Mrs. Schweitzer said, and she was supported in this by Mrs. Elizabeth Grain, another inmate of the home, who told the police that she had visited Mrs. Piazzo at 4:30 o'clock on Nov. 8 and found her resting comfortably.

In searching the closet yesterday where Mors kept his personal belongings the police found a coat formerly worn by the man in the inside pocket of which was a wad of absorbent cotton and a pair of surgeon's tweezers. No one about the home could explain what use Mors might have had for the cotton except in administering chloroform. What use he might have made of the tweezers was not suggested. Mors is still in Bellevue Hospital under observation and the alienists in charge will not be ready to report on his sanity for several days.

Seven inmates of the home were taken away from it yesterday by relatives who had read of Mors's confession and of the evidence tending to corroborate it. In the papers filled out when they entered the home by the eight inmates whom Mors said he poisoned it was found yesterday that Col. Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, had been given as the "relative" of Carl Gass, who died on Oct. 17 when the home was at Unionport in the Bronx.

The corroboration to Mors's confession furnished by Blum, the embalmer, was in connection with the death of Henry Horn, who died in the Yonkers home on Dec. 20. In his confession Mors said that the chloroform with which he killed Horn burned the man's face about the mouth, and that the embalmer, noticing the burn, asked what caused it. Mors, according to his confession, took warning from this incident and prevented the chloroform's leaving a mark on his next victim, Ferdinand Scholz, by first rubbing vaseline on the man's face.

Blum said yesterday that he remembered seeing what appeared to be a burn on the mouth of one of the bodies that he embalmed, and he recalled questioning Mors about the mark. Mors replied, he said, that the mark had been caused by a strip of cloth that he had tied about the dead man's face to hold his mouth shut until the jaw became fixed in death. The cloth was not on the man's face when Blum saw the body, but Mors said that he had removed it, and the embalmer, thinking that Mors's explanation was possible, accepted it.

Vaseline Concealed Burn.

The next body he received, Blum said, was not burned or stained about the mouth. This was the case in which Mors said he used vaseline, and Max Ring, one of the porters employed in the home who is now held in White Plains jail as a material witness, testified to Coroner James P. Dunn on Friday that he had discovered Mors rubbing vaseline on the man's face two hours before his death. When Ring came upon Mors putting vaseline on the man's face and asked him why he was doing it, Mors replied, according to Ring, that he was making it easier for the undertaker to shave the man.

Blum said that Mors had impressed him as a rather eccentric, but thoroughly sane young man. He had found him accommodating and competent, Blum said, but indifferent to the sufferings and deaths of those in the home. Mors said he had joked with the embalmer about "giving him business" and about "standing in with Gott," but Blum says he does not remember these remarks.

Who would have been the next victim had Mors retained his position at the home was the subject of speculation among the inmates and employes yesterday, and the consensus of opinion was that the man at the top of a "waiting list" was Stephen Bleyman, the oldest inmate of the home, who is in his ninety-first year. Mors, the inmates said, nicknamed Bleyman "Methuselah," and often complained of the services demanded by the old man. One day, shortly before Mors left the institution, the old man complained to Mors several times that there was not enough heat in his room, in answer to which Mors replied:

"If you don't stop making so much trouble I'll send you where there will be more heat than you want."

Mrs. Elizabeth Houser, who died on Dec. 2, was also warned of death by Mors, according to some of the inmates. On the day before her death, they said,

Continued on Page 4.

WHOLE GARY PLANT OPEN.

Rail Mill Starts Today After Being Closed Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—With the starting tomorrow of the rail mill, all departments of the Gary plant of the Illinois Steel Company will be in operation. Four more open hearth furnaces are to be added to the active list, and four active blast furnaces will be augmented by a fifth within a week. The rail mill has been boarded up for three months. It will run part capacity until March 1, when it is expected to run full time. Only old hands will return to work.

Within the last ten days 2,000 men have returned to their jobs, making a total of 4,500 men at work by tomorrow.

FULL TIME FOR 9,000.

Singer Sewing Machine Plant Announces Resumption of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 7.—The assembling department, one of the largest at the Singer Sewing Machine works, has announced a return of all men on a full time schedule, begining tomorrow. At the office of the management it was said that the entire plant will be back on the old schedule within another month.

Early last Fall about 50 per cent. of the 9,000 employed there were laid off indefinitely, but since the first of the year more than 2,000 of these employes have been returned to their former positions.

SHACKLETON'S PLANS ARE UPSET BY ICE

But He Hopes to Cross Southern Continent in Four Months, Starting in November.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a message from Sir Ernest Shackleton, dated South Georgia, Nov. 30, sketching his plans for crossing the antarctic continent. He says that all reports show that the ice is further south than it has been for years, which means that the pack has not broken up. He therefore sees no chance of getting through this season.

"The ice," he says, "is so bad that you must not look for us until about the beginning of March, 1916. The Endurance will return to South Georgia also about that time to do some scientific work, and then go to Buenos Aires."

Shackleton will take Wild, Crean, Maiston, Hurley, and Macklin with him when he tries to cross the continent, Hurley to take moving pictures on the journey.

A set of true meridian posts has been erected at South Georgia to enable whalers and other steamers which visit the island to correct their compasses. They were badly needed.

Shackleton expected to sail from South Georgia in December, and ought, with luck, he says in his message, get a landing about the end of the month. The cross-country party will be ready to start on Nov. 1 next, he says, "and we ought to cross in four months and be met on the other side in February."

Shackleton concludes: "So far for my hopes. What God may arrange, no one can tell. Things have not worked well so far, as ice conditions are so bad, but that is a matter which it is impossible to foretell from year to year." The road to the south will be investigated, and if Filchener's landing place proves a suitable harbor the ship will anchor and be allowed to freeze in.

The Chronicle also publishes extracts from Shackleton's diary which, received in London, describes the departure from Buenos Aires and expresses the hope if the wireless apparatus he has received works all right he will hear briefly what takes place in the outer world, even when in Winter quarters. On Oct. 27 a stowaway was found aboard in a locker. The enterprising youngster said he thought it was his only chance of getting on an expedition.

As he seemed likely to be useful, Shackleton made him a cook's helper. Describing life on South Georgia, which has a population of 2,000, Shackleton tells of the use of electric lights. "Even pigsties and henhouses," he says, "are lighted with electricity."

12-YEAR-OLD A HEROINE.

Girl Nearly Loses Her Life Vainly Trying to Save Chum.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 7.—Belle Scheck, 12 years old, almost lost her life this afternoon in an effort to save from drowning an 8-year-old girl chum, Sarah Van Omen, who had fallen into the water while skating.

The older girl is a good swimmer and would have saved the other girl, who was unable to swim, had not the thin ice given way when she tried to scramble out of the water. She was so exhausted when help arrived that when taken from the water she fainted. Later on in the afternoon the body of her little companion was recovered.

SHOT DEAD AT ALTAR WHILE SHE PRAYED

Girl Instantly Killed By Gun Believed to Have Been Fired By Boy Accidentally.

FORESTVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Pauline Dierdoff, 7 years old, was shot dead today at the home of a neighbor while kneeling at a temporary altar in a room where religious services had just been held.

The shooting, which is believed to have been accidental, is alleged to have been done by Philip Valvo, a 10-year-old companion. The boy has been in hysterics since the accident and has been unable to tell a coherent story.

At the close of the services these two children, with another child of 3, were left in the room. The Valvo boy, the police say, was the only one there old enough to handle the shotgun from which the charge was fired.

TAXI FELLS TWO WOMEN.

One Hit When Trying to Protect Other in Sixth Avenue.

Mme. Corline Thompson, 60 years old, a face specialist at 41 West Thirty-eighth Street and living at the Hotel Martinique, was knocked down by a taxicab driven by Louis Growick of 626 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, when crossing Sixth Avenue at Thirty-third Street last night.

With her at the time were Neal Monroe of 32 Nassau Street, and Miss May Conway of 72 Wall Street. Miss Conway jumped in front of Mme. Thompson and tried to push her back to the sidewalk, but she also was thrown to the pavement by the taxicab.

Mme. Thompson and her companions went to the hotel, where the house physician found she had possible internal injuries. Miss Conway was not injured.

COLLECTORS REPORT FREIGHT PILED UP

Lack of Enough Bottoms Given as Cause—McAdoo Obtains and Announces Details.

TO HELP SHIPPING BILL

Transportation Officials Say Grain Movement Is Abnormal, but Are Finding Ships to Meet It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—With the obvious purpose of creating sentiment for the Administration's Ship Purchase bill, the fate of which hangs in the balance largely on account of the refusal of a group of seven Democratic Senators to support its provisions, Secretary McAdoo, the chief sponsor for the measure next to President Wilson, made public tonight copies of telegrams received from Collectors of Customs on the Atlantic seaboard telling of congestion of merchandise, particularly grain, on account of inability to obtain vessels to carry it to foreign ports. The main argument advanced in support of the Ship Purchase measure is that, owing to a tie-up of shipping due to the European war, farmers and other producers in this country are unable to send their products abroad.

The telegraphic reports made by the Collectors of Customs were in response to requests for information as to shipping conditions sent by the Treasury Department. The responses given out tonight were from the Collectors at New York, Baltimore, and Norfolk, all of whom supply evidence to bear out the statements of Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield to Congress on the need of more bottoms to handle exports now alleged to be accumulating at the docks.

Norman R. Hamilton, the Collector at Norfolk, says that 85,565 bales of cotton, besides a large quantity of lumber, tobacco and coal, are held up there by the shortage of bottoms. Collector D. F. Malone, at New York, finds a great deal of grain held back, and Collector W. P. Ryan, at Baltimore, says that grain exports are being retarded, but that other shipments are going forward on time.

Collector Hamilton says of the situation at Norfolk:

"There is much congestion of merchandise here on docks and in warehouses awaiting shipment, both foreign and coastwise, the coastwise freight destined ultimately for export. There are in warehouse and under shed at Norfolk at the present time 85,565 bales of cotton, valued in Germany at $5,476,160. There is great congestion in warehouses, under shed and on cars of general export merchandise freight, this consisting principally of tobacco, lumber, flour, cottonseed oil, &c. With warehouses crowded, lumber is still laden on several hundred cars waiting at local deep-water terminals for available ships to carry it to foreign destination.

"There is great congestion of lumber and tobacco bound directly foreign from Norfolk, and general merchandise exports are coming to deep water terminals on Hampton Roads in larger volume all the time, with the greatest possible need of bottoms to carry this freight forward. The congestion has become so great that in some instances foreign lines, though sending out more general cargo ships within an immediate week for Glasgow, Liverpool, and London than for any combined period of three months, have been compelled to refuse offered shipments. Several vessels out today for English ports have give but slight relief to the congestion of general merchandise.

"Grain valued at approximotely $2,500,000 is elevated and going foreign as fast as bottoms take it. There is no embargo on grain in Hampton Roads ports. Much freight destined ultimately for export is tied up here in coastwise warehouses for the reason that this freight is billed for export through New York and Baltimore, and the necessary bottoms cannot be had at these ports to carry freight out. As a result the freight is being piled in coastwise warehouses and lying in cars awaiting orders for the sending out of said freight on coastwise steamers to New York and Baltimore for final export. This congestion of coastwise piers has especially to do at this immediate time with tobacco and lumber.

"There is a great and serious interruption to export coal business on Hampton Roads by reason of the fact that ships are not available to send this coal out, and in many instances because of the prohibitive rates, this being especially true in the case of export coal business to Mediterranean ports, South American ports, and the west coast of Africa. Much of the export coal business from this port which has heretofore been cared for by steamers is now being handled by American schooners passing under registry especially for this purpose. These schooners hardly relieve the situation to any extent, and there is great need for additional steam vessels to handle available export coal business out of Hampton Roads ports at normal rates. Freight rates out of Hampton Roads on coal to South American ports have lately been quoted as high as $7 per ton on coal valued at $2.70 per ton, making shipments absolutely prohibitive and destroying business."

Mr. Malone's message says:

"Investigation discloses unusual congestion, particularly with respect to grain, the stock of this commodity on hand being triple normal conditions. Explanation of this congestion is that export movement cannot be effected due to shortage of tonnage. Congestion applies to warehouse elevators as well as cars and lighters. No marked congestion of coastwise trade discernible."

Collector Ryan wires from Baltimore:

"Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has about 400 cars and Pennsylvania Railroad about 300 cars general export freight on hand, which is normal. Embargo is in force by Pennsylvania Railroad against receipt of grain on all their lines for export. Elevators loaded to full capacity with stock. On hand today, 4,260,000 bushels, and cars on tracks awaiting unloading; grain embargo by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad raised about one week ago. No congestion coastwise traffic, no lack of steamship facilities for handling general export merchandise, which is cared for by regular lines, but lack of grain-carrying vessels does exist."

GRAIN MOVEMENT ABNORMAL.

Three Times What It Was Last Year, but Ships Are Being Found.

N. Duke, Freight Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna, said yesterday that the congestion of grain at this port was not nearly so great on that railroad as it was two weeks ago.

"Grain is being moved abroad," he said, "at a very fair rate now. You must remember that the shipment of grain has been much larger this year than in previous years. We are taking all the grain that is offered, and hope to be able to ship it without too much delay. At present we are storing grain in barges."

Gilbert H. Cobb, Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that

Continued on Page 5.

Germany's Answer, by Prof. Hans Delbrück

Treitschke's successor in the Chair of History at the University of Berlin is the spokesman of the German sentiment which clamors for a place in the sun. For nine years he sat in the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag. Read his interesting article in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

R. L. LEE TRIES TO DIE BY SHOT IN HOSPITAL

New York Yacht Club Member Is Wounded, Probably Mortally, at Roosevelt.

BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD

Patient Was Improving in Private Room—Had Appointment to Go Out with Wife.

Robert Lincoln Lee, a member of the New York Yacht and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs, shot himself in the head yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital, where he had been a patient in the private pavilion since Jan. 25 for treatment for intestinal toxemia. He held an automatic pistol close to the right side of his head, and the steel bullet, of .25 calibre, came out on the opposite side. Mr. Lee was still alive late at night, but his recovery was not considered probable by the attending physicians. Despondency, caused by his belief that he could not recover his health, caused the shooting.

It was 6:55 o'clock yesterday morning when Miss Lidia Thompson, the night supervisor in the pavilion, heard the shot fired. The report also awakened patients in near-by rooms. Miss Thompson and a nurse hurried to Room 10, on the third floor, which Mr. Lee occupied, and found him unconscious on the bed, with the pistol near his right hand. Dr. James N. Dowd, attending physician at the hospital, treated the wounded man.

The hospital authorities disavowed responsibility for the care of Mr. Lee, and the announcement was made there that he was the private patient of Dr. Harold Barclay of 68 East Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Dowd, Dr. Barclay, and the attending surgeon at the hospital, Dr. James I. Russell, succeeded in restoring the patient to momentary consciousness when his wife reached him.

A policeman from the West Forty-seventh Street Station was sent to Mr. Lee's room and arrested him on the charge of attempted suicide. It was not known how he had obtained the pistol, but Detective Jeremiah M. Barber of the Second Branch Bureau found a drawer of a dresser open in the room, and concluded the weapon had been concealed there.

When Mr. Lee went to the hospital, where he had engaged a large room for $75 a week, he had a suitcase and handbag, which he unpacked himself, and it was thought he had taken the pistol in with his personal effects. Charles B. Grimshaw, Superintendent of the hospital, in a statement authorized by the physicians, said:

"Lee shot himself during a temporary fit of aberration. It is not likely that he will survive his injuries. He had no other cause to take his life, as his condition was progressing favorably under treatment. He had been out several times horseback riding in Central Park, and had arranged to go out with his wife today. Yesterday he was unusually cheerful."

Mr. Lee and his wife, who was Mrs. Josephine Claiborne St. John-Wilson of Salem, Va., are well known socially here, in the South, and in Hartford, Conn. They formerly lived at 40 West Forty-fifth Street, except at intervals when they were in Hartford at the home of relatives; they lived later at the Hotel Devon, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Lee is 52 years old and is the son of the late William H. Lee, who was the senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co. in lower Broadway some years ago.

Robert L. Lee was graduated in 1885 from Columbia University. He inherited a large estate, and after leaving the university he spent several years on a cattle ranch he owned in the West. In 1889 he joined Squadron A of the First Cavalry. He retired from the organization, but retains his membership in the Squadron A Club, at Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street. He has always been active in athletics and sports.

PHILADELPHIA GIFT TO POPE

Purse of $21,000 Presented for Archbishop and Clergy.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, today presented to Pope Benedict a purse of $24,000, the gifts of the Archbishop and clergy of Philadelphia.

The Pope warmly thanked the donors of the purse and imparted to them his apostolic benediction.

BREECHES BUOY FOR DOCTOR

Life-Saving Device Used to Send Aid to Hougoumont's Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Capt. McDonald of the British bark Hougoumont, which went ashore in the fog here yesterday morning, sent word by the twenty-two members of her crew, who were taken ashore in the breeches buoy yesterday, that although he was going to stay by the ship, he was very sick and would like to see a doctor. Dr. Franklin W. Wood of Bay Shore was sent for and today, attired in oilskins, he was sent out to the vessel in a breeches buoy. The waves were not high so he did not get wet.

Two more men were sent ashore today, leaving only five of the crew with Capt. McDonald. There was little wind and a smooth sea, and as the bark has been driven 400 feet farther in and is now out of immediate danger of breaking up, it is probable that tomorrow all the crew except one man who broke a rib several days ago by a fall from the rigging, and is to be sent to a hospital at Brentwood, will return to her.

The Hougoumont has been worked by the tides to a position about a hundred feet astern of where she grounded and three or four hundred feet inshore. She is well within the outer bar. The Coast Guard cutter Mohawk and a wrecking tug are still standing by in the hope of dragging her into deep water at high tide. It was said that it would be necessary to take out the bark's cargo of chalk before she could be drawn into deep water.

FLORIDA VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE. Only Line operating 2 through trains a day to Florida East Coast Points. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP PALM BEACH TRAIN

Four Young Fellows, Masked, Invade Observation Car, but Bolt as Train Stops.

SEEMED BADLY FRIGHTENED

Made Passengers Hold Up Their Hands, but Got No Booty—Four Suspects Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7.—The Palm Beach Limited, southward bound, was held up near Stuart, thirty miles north of here, tonight by four masked bandits. They climbed aboard the end of the observation car as the train was getting under way after taking water, drew revolvers, and forced all the passengers in that car to hold their hands above their heads. Several women went into hysterics, and these they hustled into the car forward, one of the bandits shouting that they wanted nothing except from the men.

The engineer threw on his brakes and as the train stopped the robbers jumped off in the open country and got away without any booty and apparently badly frightened. Four men answering their telegraphed description later were placed under arrest in Stuart to await identification.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson of 158 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York, one of the passengers who got off here, said:

"I was in the front end of the rear car when I heard a commotion. Four men wearing masks were coming through the rear door. They were young fellows, and they looked like farmers. They seemed frightened. They shouted to the passengers to hold up their hands, and everybody did so. Some of the ladies shrieked. Donald Larness, a publisher of Atlanta, Ga., whom I had just been talking to, was by the door, and one of the men had him by the coat. His hands were in the air. His little son Augustus also had his hands up. Mr. Larness said: 'Don't shoot the women. I will give up all I have.' The fellow shouted back: 'No; we don't want anything from the women.'

"With that they rushed several ladies up into the car ahead. To do so they had to get the brakeman to unlock the door. I heard him tell them they were making a mistake, that there was no express car on that train, that it was on the train behind.

"After the women were sent ahead some one gave the alarm and the train stopped. Later we were told that the robbers had escaped. So far as I heard, no one was hurt and no one robbed. I saw one of the fellows going through Mr. Larness's pockets. The man took out his watch, but put it back."

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Walsh and Miss Eleanor Walsh of Cincinnati were in the diner and knew of the robbery only by hearsay. They said the passengers in the car boarded were terribly frightened. The same statement was made by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., who were one car ahead of the observation car. Among the other passengers were H. R. Soudon, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, St. Louis, and F. D. Cloggett, Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bannister of Chicago—Mr. Bannister is President of the Foreign Freight Association—were on the observation car. Mrs. Bannister says one of the bandits thrust a revolver in her face so close she looked down the barrel.

"SPECIALS" IN ROOSEVELT.

Mayor Hermann Fears More Trouble This Morning.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Feb. 7.—Expecting trouble at the plants of the Liebig Company and Williams & Clark in the morning, the Common Council met in special session this afternoon and voted to appoint ten special officers, who were placed on duty at once. They will aid the seven regular police officers.

Mayor Hermann said he had been notified that the fifty employes of these two plants, who were receiving $2 or more at the time of the strike, have been ordered to report for duty in the morning or stand discharged. Fearing that some of the strikers might become hostile when they saw these men go into the shops, the Mayor thought it best to have extra police protection at the mills. All of the strikers who went out from these two plants were receiving $1.60 a day, and this order does not apply to them.

REFUSE TO SELL FOOD CARGO

Wilhelmina's Shippers Reject Offer to Divert Food to Belgium.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The owners of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, on the way from New York to Hamburg with food supplies for Germany, have intimated to the Commission for the Relief of Belgium that its offer for the purchase of the cargo will not be considered.

The Commission for the Relief of Belgium wished to acquire the cargo of the Wilhelmina owing to a shortage in the food supply for the suffering Belgians. A friend of the commission put at its disposal sufficient money to buy the cargo, with the object of diverting it to Rotterdam. The offer provided for a fair profit for the Wilhelmina's owners and charterers.

PADEREWSKI TO AID POLAND

Proceeds of Concerts Here to be Applied to Relief Work.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Ignacz Jan Paderewski left Lausanne yesterday for America to give a series of concerts, the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of the distress in Poland.

The pianist intends to form an American committee to further this benevolent work.

BOMBS THROWN IN PRAGUE.

Five Attempts Made to Kill Prominent Bohemian Politicians.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7.—Additional disorders are reported from Prague, where the arrest of Czech students and journalists is said to have irritated the population.

Five attempts to kill prominent politicians in Bohemia with dynamite bombs are reported to have been made since Feb. 1.

GERMANS RUSH AID TO EAST PRUSSIA

Move Troops from Central Poland as Emperors Watch Struggle There.

BIG BATTLES DEVELOPING

Second Line German Trenches Pierced by Victorious Russians Near Borjimow.

ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS

Right of Muscovite Invading Host Pushes Toward Hungary as Left Checks Flanking Movement.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—A big battle is developing in northern East Prussia, the Germans having apparently hurried reinforcements from the Bzura front to that region, where the Russians are smashing their way toward Koenigsberg.

With the German and Russian Emperors as eyewitnesses, the armies of Russia and Germany are still contending for the positions which protect the Polish capital of Warsaw from the invaders. The Russian Emperor has been at Russian headquarters for several days, and the German Emperor has joined his Generals and has actually visited some of the troops in their trenches.

Nothing has been disclosed as to the progress of the battle, which when the last reports were received was raging with unabated fury. The Russians, according to Saturday's official statement, had strengthened their positions on the western bank of the Bzura River, which they had crossed near its mouth, and captured another German vantage point. They also captured a long line of German trenches near Borjimow, which has been the centre of most desperate fighting.

In the Carpathians, while their right is advancing, the Russians are only able to report that their left has checked the Austro-German offensive.

With regard to all this fighting the German official report simply says: "No essential events have taken place."

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.—The stubborn character of the battles developing in the extreme north of East Prussia is attracting the attention of the Russian General Staff, which sees there indications that the Germans have withdrawn troops from the Bzura region and massed them in the vicinity of Insterburg, between Gumbinnen and Tilsit.

The operations here are becoming a new factor in the situation and lead to the belief that the fierce attack on Borjimow and Goumine was more in the nature of a demonstration than a serious effort to break through toward Warsaw. At Borjimow the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, having pierced the German second-line trenches.

Military observers reviewing the entire situation declare it is satisfactory on the whole, although they are not of the opinion that the crisis has arrived. In spite of the activity of the Germans further north, staff officials still attach the greatest importance to the movement in the Carpathians where the Russian armies are opposing the Austro-Germans, who are in tremendous force on a line which forms the arc of a circle in the vicinity of Mezo Laborcz, fifty miles southwest of Przemysl.

Further eastward there appears to be an entire separate army about ninety miles south of Lemberg on the line Wyszikow-Nadworna. The purpose of the latter force appears to be an effort to pierce the Russian line east of Lemberg, and menace the forces about Warsaw in the rear. The Russians are awake to this possibility, however, and recently rushed several corps toward this front.

On practically all the Carpathian front the Russians have succeeded in checking their antagonists, but the Austro-Germans still are undefeated. The Germans, with their usual mobility, suddenly appear at various points, and then as suddenly disappear. According to a Russian staff officer, the Germans are used "like cement to hold together detached corps of Austro-Hungarians."

STRUGGLE FOR KEY POSITIONS.

Offensive in Central Poland Now Taken by the Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The immense struggle for control of the initiative in the eastern campaign is increasing in intensity. It is too soon for a confident forecast, but the results of the terrible fighting for the key positions in Central Poland encourage the belief that the Russian operations are now taking a better turn than at any time since the first German invasion was rolled back from Ivangorod at the end of October. The Russian Army is putting gigantic energy into an effort to change the character of the trial of strength and gain ground besides conquering men.

The victory of Friday north of the junction of the Bzura and Vistula has a value far beyond the immediate ground gained. The infantry moved upon Kamion in a succession of determined rushes between the town and the bank of the Vistula before 10 o'clock in the morning. They were reinforced by noon, and, with strong artillery co-operation, drove the Germans along the road to Llovo. This progress pushed the enemy well outside the range in which the heaviest guns could reach Bzura, and the Russian engineers were able immediately to push on their bridge work undisturbed by the roar of battle in the north.

This advance along the Llovo road threatens the flank of the German communications from Thorn to a fiercely contested group of farmsteads between Gumine and Borjimow in the curve of

Continued on Page 3.

POPE'S PEACE PRAYER STIRS A VAST THRONG

Sixty Thousand Worshippers In and About St. Peter's Echo His Petition.

ROME, Feb. 7.—There was an impressive scene in St. Peter's this afternoon when Pope Benedict intoned his prayer for peace.

The great edifice was thronged with worshippers when the Pontiff, surrounded by twenty-two Cardinals, mounted to the Papal altar. Standing under the Bernini canopy, Pope Benedict intoned the prayer, which was repeated by the kneeling multitude, whose voices echoed throughout the basilica. The prayer was to the "God of All Mercies, King of Peace."

The Pope was cheered on arriving and departing. As he was leaving St. Peter's after the ceremony there were many cries of, "Long live the Pope!" and "Give us peace!"

Despite the downpour of rain at 3 o'clock this afternoon, all the bells of the 400 churches in Rome pealed out, calling the people to services to implore the cessation of the war and the establishment of peace among the nations of the world. Over 60,000 persons gathered in and about St. Peter's.

Interpret the Pope's Prayer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Pope's prayer for peace was read today in the Paris churches without any incident, the majority of the priests adding a short explanation along the lines of Cardinal Amette's original emendation. The latter says in an interview reported in the Gaulois.

"The peace which the Holy Father bids us request is the work of justice—peace solid and durable. Therefore French Catholics can follow the admonition of their spiritual father, knowing that to pray for peace is to pray for the victory of our arms."

At the Madeleine the officiating priest said:

"We condemn those who would accept a limping peace which would not result in victory. The Church's first command is: 'Love your country.'"

Bishop Tissier of Chalons, addressing the children in his diocese with reference to the children's intercession service next Thursday, gave expression to this view:

"We ought not to ask for peace tomorrow, but for a definitely guaranteed settlement in God's good time, when our wrongs shall have been righted and our enemies punished."

Similar discourses by other French prelates show that the French Church, despite Papal neutrality, is in complete unity with the Government regarding the intention to fight the war to a finish.

ITALY'S FLAG SALUTED BY TURKS AT HODEIDA

Incident Growing Out of Seizure of British Consul in Italian Consulate Is Ended.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The incident between Italy and Turkey growing out of the forcible seizure by the Turks of George Alexander Richardson, British Consul at Hodeida, Arabia, while he was a refugee in the Italian Consulate at Hodeida, probably was ended today, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Massowa.

Mr. Richardson was brought today before the Italian Consulate in Hodeida, says the dispatch. The Italian flag was flying over the building, and the Turkish authorities rendered honors to it. Mr. Richardson then left on the auxiliary cruiser Empress of India.

The correspondent adds that cordial relations now exist between the Italian Consulate and the local authorities of Hodeida.

GOEBEN IS DISABLED; FLEETS MENACE STRAITS

Allied Warships May Attack the Bosporus and Dardanelles Simultaneously.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—English refugees from Constantinople say that the former German cruiser Goeben, now owned by Turkey, was so badly damaged by striking a Turkish mine that it will be impossible to repair her at Constantinople.

This virtual loss of the Goeben reduces the Turkish fleet to a state of inferiority as compared with the Russian Black Sea fleet, which is about to be strengthened by a new dreadnought constructed at Sebastopol. It is believed that when this ship joins the fleet, Russia will attack the Bosporus from the Black Sea, while the allied fleets attempt to force the Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reports from Odessa state that the families of the German officers in Constantinople have gone aboard ships in the Bosporus.

The Russian Consul at Bagdad reached Odessa with a number of Russians and English who were held prisoners in the Consulate of Bagdad at the outbreak of the war. Their money was taken before their departure.

DAMAGED CRUISERS PUT ON THE STOCKS

Kaiser Orders the Derfflinger Ready in Six Weeks—Seydlitz Will Take Ten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Derfflinger and the Seydlitz, two of the German battle cruisers engaged in the recent North Sea fight, are now on the stocks at Hamburg. The Kaiser, who went there specially to see the damage done to the vessels, gave orders that the Derfflinger must be got ready for sea again in six weeks. For this purpose 1,500 men are now working on her day and night. The damage to the Seydlitz is so extensive that it will take ten weeks to repair her.

Apparently to keep up the enthusiasm in the Fatherland in the meantime a German illustrated paper publishes a drawing of the suppositious torpedoing of the Lion by a German destroyer.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheroots, 10c. A fifteen minute smoke. Mild and sweet.—Advt.

ENGLAND UPHOLDS USE OF OUR FLAG BY THE LUSITANIA

Practice of Thus Protecting Merchant Ships Well Established, Says Foreign Office.

CITES SHIP ACT OF 1894

Always Allowed Similar Use of British Colors by Neutral Vessels.

DENOUNCES GERMAN DECREE

Plan to Destroy Non-Combatant Vessels and Crews Classed as Piracy.

OFFICIAL ORDER TO CAPTAIN?

Liverpool Hears That Admiralty Directed Dow to Hoist the Stars and Stripes.

GERMANY MAY PROTEST

Washington Compares British and German Proclamations on Military Areas at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following statement was issued by the British Foreign Office tonight apropos of the Lusitania's use of the American flag and the war zone proclamation of the German Government:

The use of a neutral flag is, with certain limitations, well established in practice as a ruse de guerre. The only effect in the case of a merchantman wearing a flag other than her national flag, is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval warfare, and satisfy him as to the nationality of the vessel and the character of her cargo by examination, before capturing her and taking her into a prize court for adjudication.

The British Government has always considered the use of the British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specifically recognized by the law of this country in the Merchant Shipping act of 1894.

In instructions to British Consuls in 1914 it is stated: "A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed except for the purpose of escaping capture."

As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture at sea at the hands of a belligerent, so we should maintain that in the converse case, a British merchant vessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose, if she thought fit.

By the rules of international law, the customs of war, and the dictates of humanity, it is obligatory upon a belligerent to ascertain the character of a merchant vessel and cargo before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation.

To destroy a ship, non-combatant crew, and cargo, as Germany announced her intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy of the high seas.

SAY ADMIRALTY ORDERED IT.

Report That Capt. Dow Acted Under British Instructions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—When the Cunarder Lusitania was off the coast of Ireland on Saturday morning, a wireless message was received from the British Admiralty ordering the Captain to hoist the American flag and to sail under it to Liverpool. This was done.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Press Association has issued the following under a Birmingham date:

"Passengers from the Lusitania who arrived here Sunday state that when off the coast of Ireland the Lusitania received a wireless message from the Admiralty that it was to hoist the American flag. It did so and sailed under that flag to Liverpool."

A Birmingham Magistrate, Joseph Sturge, who was returning from a trip to the United States, was aboard the Lusitania. He said the voyage had been uneventful until the steamer arrived off the Irish coast on Friday morning.

"Then, on an intimation from the Admiralty," said he, "we hoisted the American flag, which caused some sensation among the passengers. We proceeded under the American colors, but the English flag was rehoisted before we reached the landing stage at Liverpool."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The cabled report from England that the British Admiralty ordered the Lusitania to hoist the American flag while crossing the Irish Sea on Friday and Saturday may put a different complexion on the incident.

If the British Admiralty did order the Lusitania to fly the American flag to escape damage or destruction by German submarines, the action of Capt. Dow would then be transformed from the unofficial one of an officer of the Cunard Line to an official act of the British Government. In view of Germany's complaint over the misuse of neutral flags, alleged to have been or-

dered by the British Government, the German Government would probably protest to the State Department.

Officials of the State Department were silent tonight on the Lusitania incident. When asked for comment on various questions that had arisen during his absence in the West, Secretary Bryan said he "would not say anything tonight."

There was no intimation tonight that the United States had taken up the Lusitania flag incident, although it is believed that Ambassador Page has been asked for a report as to the facts. The Liverpool dispatch, saying that the Admiralty had ordered the Lusitania to hoist the American flag, reached Washington too late tonight to obtain any official view of the whole affair.

It is believed here that the German Government will protest if it finds that the British Admiralty ordered the use of our flag. Information has reached Washington through official channels indicating that Germany had reason to believe that a secret order was issued by the British Government on Jan. 31 directing British merchant ships to fly neutral flags in certain circumstances to avoid destruction by German submarines. That such an order exists has not been admitted by the British Government, so far as Washington is aware.

In two official ways within the past twenty-four hours the German Government has indicated that it purposes to make a major issue of the use of neutral flags by British merchant vessels. In the German Admiralty proclamation ordering the establishment of a war zone around the British Isles it was declared:

"Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ult. and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships."

This was the paragraph that aroused most comment here and in England over the war zone project, because it indicated that neutral vessels might suffer from German submarine attacks intended for British, French, or Russian enemy ships, and one of the bases for this danger was the alleged "misuse of neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain."

The other German official intimation regarding the use of neutral flags by British ships was contained in the announcement issued at the German Embassy by Count von Bernstorff, which included this paragraph:

"Germany does, however, announce to the world that it proposed to continue to destroy ships belonging to the enemy, and it adds the notification to neutral powers that on account of the fact that British ships are employing neutral flags, according to secret instructions now known to have been issued by the British Government, bona fide neutral vessels may actually be endangered."

Count von Bernstorff had no knowledge of the Lusitania incident at the time he made this statement.

There is nothing in American law or practice, so far as has been discovered here, to prevent use of the American flag by foreign vessels, and the use of that flag under normal conditions, or even to enable a vessel to protect neutrals aboard by escaping capture or destruction, would not be regarded as serious.

NO SECRET FLAG ORDER BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY

But Times Naval Expert Does Not Doubt Advice Was Given and Defends It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—Most German newspapers published last Thursday a message issued by the Wolff Bureau, which read:

"From a reliable source the following secret order of the British Admiralty has become known:

"'In view of the appearance of German submarines in the English and Irish Channels, all British merchant ships are immediately to hoist neutral flags and to hide such marks as names, &c. House flags are not to be flown. This order is to be kept secret.'"

The Times naval correspondent denies that such an order has been given. On the other hand, he says, in view of the submarine threat, it is quite natural that the Admiralty should advise commanders of merchant vessels, when passing through submarine-infested waters, to hoist a neutral flag or take any other precaution for concealing the identity and nationality of their ships.

"That such advice was given by the Admiralty as one of the means of foiling the efforts of submarines I have no doubt," he says. "Since the Germans have not only threatened to sink our merchantmen on sight, but have actually fired into one merchantman and sunk her and have hit another, without any attempt at boarding her for the discovery of papers, or other measures prescribed by international law, it is absolutely necessary to meet this danger by every means in our power. The enemy will exercise no restraint. Refugee steamer or hospital ship—it is all the same to them; down she goes if they can hit her!

"In such circumstances and against such pirates, if the hoisting of a neutral flag will save passengers and crew, the noncombatants and women and children, who is there that will wish them not to have its protection?"

The Daily Express says editorially:

"We believe that the Foreign Office statement on the use of the neutral flag as a ruse de guerre will disquiet public opinion in this country. From a legal point of view the Foreign Office establishes its case. There is nothing illegal or opposed to the conventions of civilized warfare in the use of a neutral flag by merchantmen or warships of belligerents in order to escape capture, but in our case, above all others, such tactics will seem inexpedient and even humiliating to the British mind.

"Since when has the Union Jack become a color to be hauled down timidly, or an inadequate protection on all the seas?"

"The whole affair leaves a very disagreeable taste in the mouth of England. We do not presume to question or to criticise the dispositions of the Admiralty, but our confidence in the Admiralty and in the navy is such that we are bound to regret profoundly a resort to a subterfuge which, while it in no way excuses the German piracy, may give the enemy and neutral nations an opportunity for the sneer, which we are least inclined to tolerate."

UPHOLD LUSITANIA CAPTAIN.

Passengers Praise His Act in Hoisting the American Flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lusitania passengers scattered throughout London hotels today were still talking about the exciting incidents which marked the last twenty-four hours of their voyage. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent heard many generous expressions of gratitude to Capt. Dow both for his seamanship in bringing them through one of the worst storms of the season and for the way in which he took every precautionary measure, even to exchanging the British for the American flag, in order to safeguard the lives of his passengers from submarine attacks which many of them believe now to have been imminent.

Lafayette Young, the publisher, of Des Moines, Iowa, who is on his way to the Continent to see for himself the war areas, said:

"I do not know the international usages and diplomatic questions which Capt. Dow had to face when he hoisted the American flag, but I think he did a very wise thing to take every possible step to protect the lives of his hundreds of neutral American passengers and I as one of those passengers am grateful to him. The genuine composure, in the face of the furious weather and the alarming rumors, of the ladies and gentlemen who were the Lusitania's passengers on this voyage was admirable. On Thursday evening, just before we guessed that something out of the way had happened, Miss Elsie Janis and I were in charge of the ship's concert. Despite the violent storm it was a clear success and we raised more than $300 for the wives and orphans of Liverpool sailors who had gone down earlier in the war on the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy."

The prevailing British opinion and also, as THE TIMES correspondent can assert on good authority, the official view is that Capt. Dow was entirely justified in his act inasmuch as Great Britain has always recognized the right of other nations to fly the British flag for purposes of escaping capture, as shown in the Merchant Shipping act of 1894 and instructions which have been issued to British Consuls.

This substitution, it is held, only insures that the attacking craft observe the ordinary obligations of sea fighting, namely, to establish by search the identity of the merchant ship attacked and to safeguard the lives of the crew and passengers Furthermore, it is pointed out here that the Emden frequently flew other than the German flag before firing her first shot.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Notwithstanding the bending back of our troops in the Carpathians to the south, and in Bukowina, the fighting in which we are engaged is following a course favorable to us. On Feb. 4 we took about 1,000 prisoners. On that front it was revealed that several divisions of the Austrians were engaged, who up to that time had been fighting against the Serbs.

One of our army corps, which had assumed the offensive in the direction of Mezolaborcz, captured between Jan. 26 and Feb. 5 eleven field cannon, two mountain guns, two mortars for torpedoes, twenty-two machine guns, an aeroplane, many army telephones, in addition to taking two commandants of regiments, more than 170 officers, and more than 1,000 soldiers, among whom were many Hungarians.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation in Russian Poland and Western Galicia remains unchanged. In the Carpathians heavy battles are proceeding.

In Southern Bukowina our troops are making progress, and the Russians are in complete retreat. Twelve hundred prisoners and much war material have been captured. In the afternoon our troops entered Kimpolung and were acclaimed by the population.

In the southern theatre there is no change. In the Adriatic the attacks of our aviators on French transports met with success; many bombs were dropped.

The resignation of Finance Minister von Bilinski has been accepted. Former Premier von Kober succeeds to that office.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Day Report*)—In Belgium the day of Feb. 6 has been quiet. Between the canal and the road from Bethune to La Bassée, a kilometer east of Guinchy, a brickyard where the enemy had maintained a position up to this time has been taken by the English.

In the sector of Arras, to the north of Ecurie, the German batteries have bombarded the trench captured by us on Feb. 4, but there has been no infantry attack.

From Arras to Rheims there have been artillery fights in which we have had the advantage.

In Champagne we have repulsed an attack by half a battalion to the north of Beausejour.

From the Argonne to the Vosges artillery combats have been handicapped in the mountain region by a thick fog.

(*Night Report*)—In the night of Feb. 6-7 the enemy delivered in the region of Nieuport several minor attacks, all of which were repulsed.

There is nothing to report concerning the operations of Feb. 7 except the bombardment of the district to the north of Soissons.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Southeast of Ypres we have taken a French trench and two English machine guns.

South of the Canal of La Bassée the enemy penetrated one of our trenches. The battle is still raging there.

There were no other incidents of importance in either theatre of war except artillery battles.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our vanguards arrived in the region east of the Suez Canal and drove back the British outposts against the canal. Battles took place around Ismailia and El Kantara and are still proceeding.

PRESS ON USE OF OUR FLAG.

Some Comment on the Lusitania Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Public Ledger will say tomorrow of the use of our flag by the Lusitania:

That the German Government will recognize the real meaning of the spectacle presented by the Cunard steamship Lusitania when she came into her home port flying the American flag would doubtless be too much to expect. Its policy ever since the war began has been so stupid that a gleam of intelligence at this late day would be fairly amazing. It will take Capt. Dow's timely and entirely justifiable action as a proof of its assertion as to the British misuse of neutral flags.

The lesson it ought to lay to heart is that its outrageous attempt to establish a "war zone" on the high seas is bound to bring it into collision with neutral nations. The one effect which the episode should have is to provoke an immediate declaration of the barbarous policy which Germany proposes to enter upon. No neutral power can tolerate such an assumption.

The State Department cannot too quickly prepare a dignified but pointed declaration that the establishment of the "war zone" is held by the United States to be an unfriendly act and one that might in some circumstances become an act of war. There are grave perils in delay.

Should Define Use of Our Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Discussing the Lusitania incident, The Globe will say tomorrow:

Viewed from a practical standpoint, the act of the Cunard Line has disturbing possibilities. It confirms the contention of Germany that a belligerent was making use of a neutral flag. Because war is indelicate Germany cannot be expected to be overdelicate in dealing with this method of foiling her efforts to destroy British commerce. The act of the Cunard Line makes less the security of all American vessels flying American flags.

That Germany will willingly commit any act of violence to American vessels, in face of all the efforts which that nation is making to court American sympathy, seems unlikely. It would be folly. The Lusitania incident, however, has made the danger a disturbing possibility. Therefore, we do not like it.

Since we are admittedly sensitive about our flag, it is time that we clearly defined the uses to which it may be put abroad, as well as at home.

Government's Duty Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—The Republican's editorial article on the German "War Zone" order and the use of our flag by the Lusitania, says:

Our Government's duty is clear. It must contest at all hazards any belligerent claim from whatever source, which under the unprecedented conditions of modern submarine warfare may make the American flag worthless as a protection for neutral American shipping.

Britain's Starvation Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Globe-Democrat tomorrow will say editorially:

Using neutral flags to conceal the nationality of merchant ships in time of war is not a new thing. The British Government may not have authorized or directed such a use of any neutral flag as was made by the Lusitania in getting into Liverpool Saturday. The fact is important if such an order was made as showing the panicky feeling in official circles at London, but it is not vital to the main question of whether ships owned by belligerents have the right to use a neutral flag. This is a thing which has been often done, rightly or wrongly. It is, moreover, a thing which will continue to be done by any people in the face of such a danger as now besets all British craft entering their own water.

Great Britain must sweep the submarine danger out of her seas. If she cannot do this, the problem of subsistence is going to be more acute, and more speedily acute, for her than for Germany.

"Sink! Burn! Destroy!"

From The Staats-Zeitung.

The attempt of the British Foreign Office to justify the hoisting of the neutral American flag over the Cunard steamer Lusitania is about the silliest effort yet made in Downing Street to palliate British highhandedness and violations of law during the war. For it is not to be expected that our Government in Washington will allow such a misuse of the Stars and Stripes simply because England has perhaps suspended some provision of her navigation acts in her own interest.

Once more the British Foreign Office tries to wipe off the sins which it has committed with a dishrag labeled "Humanity." It declares with soulful pathos: "To destroy a ship with neutral passengers and cargo, as is the declared intention of Germany, is nothing less than an act of piracy on the open sea."

Hypocritical England always tries to work upon the tear glands. And yet through all the centuries the chosen motto of British naval warfare has been: "Sink! Burn! Destroy!"

COMPARE GERMAN DECREE WITH BRITISH

Washington Finds Some Striking Similarities in the Two Proclamations.

NO PROTEST SEEMS LIKELY

Memorandum from Berlin Received from Gerard Will Probably Stop Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Developments today with respect to the German war zone proclamation indicate that the American Government is not likely at this time to file any protest or make representations to the German Government respecting the enforcement of the German order. The long memorandum delivered by the German Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, explaining the proclamation, has been received at the State Department, and perusal of its text, which was cabled to American newspapers this morning, convinced officials here that at present no issue could be raised with Germany over the creation of the projected war zone without at the same time raising identically the same issue with Great Britain.

The German memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard emphasizes the fact—a vitally important one in the present situation—that Great Britain has declared the entire North Sea to be a war area, and that if England has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway she has rendered "it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international laws."

The fact that the British Government has done identically the same thing with respect to the establishment of war zones in the open seas beyond the three-mile territorial limit, has been officially certified to the State Department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. This was done three months ago, and no protest has ever been made by the United States against the action of Great Britain in establishing such a war zone. Since the American Government has not protested against nor questioned the right of Great Britain to establish its war zone, it is evident that it would be impossible for the United States, without a violation of its attitude of strict neutrality, to attack or even question the German war zone proclamation at this or any other time, without similarly questioning the British war zone order.

Trump Card for Germany.

It dawned upon officials here today that the German Government had executed a rather neat and clever counter-diplomatic stroke in notifying the world of its intention to create a war zone around the British Isles by taking a leaf out of the British book, and doing the very thing that the British Government had done. The British and German war zone orders, as officially communicated to the State Department, were compared and closely studied today. This comparison was not found to be to the disadvantage of the Germans. It was even suggested that the German Government had played a trump card.

The situation resolves itself something after this fashion; For England, the official date of the beginning of the war was Aug. 4. England waited until three months of the war had been fought and then served notice on the neutral powers of the world of her intention to establish a war zone. The British war zone was set up on Nov. 5. The Germans waited an additional three months, twice as long as did Great Britain, or until Feb. 4, exactly six months from the official British beginning of the war, and then announced its decision to establish a war zone, very similar to that of Great Britain, although somewhat more extensive. However, the principle involved with respect to both war zones is the same, since each is extensive enough to cover the high seas outside of the three-mile territorial limit, and the two war zones differ in importance only in degree, and the character of the operations to be conducted in them.

War Zones Compared.

A comparison of the British and German war zone orders disclosed these striking facts:

First—The British Government on Nov. 4 notified the United States Government that its war zone would be effective from Nov. 5—one day's notice.

Second—The German Government issued its war zone proclamation on Feb. 4, and communicated it to Ambassador Gerard on the same day, announcing that the German war zone around the British Isles would be effective after Feb. 18—fifteen days' notice.

Third—The British war zone covers the whole of the North Sea.

Fourth — The German war zone covers the entire English Channel and all the territorial and high sea waters around the British Isles.

Fifth—The British war zone order sought to close the north of Scotland route around the British Isles to Norway, the Baltic, Denmark, and Holland.

Sixth—The German war zone seeks to close the southern, or English Channel route around the British Isles to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Baltic.

Seventh—The British war zone decree drew an arbitrary line from the Hebrides Islands along the Scottish coast to Iceland, and warned neutral shipping that it would cross this line at its risk, but that ships of neutral nations might go to Holland and other neutral nations along the eastern littoral of the North Sea by taking the English Channel and Straits of Dover route.

Eighth—The German war zone declares that neutral vessels will be exposed to danger in the English Channel, but routes of navigation around the North of Scotland Islands in the eastern part of the North Sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone.

Ninth—The Germans make the southern channel route dangerous, and declare the North of Scotland route safe, while the British declare the North of Scotland route dangerous and the English Channel route safe, the effect of this being that neither the northern nor the southern routes around England will be safe for neutral vessels.

Tenth—The British war zone order was based on the discovery of mines in the North Sea, while the German decree is based on England's attitude toward contraband, the Wilhelmina case, and England's establishment of a war zone.

The British Proclamation.

Here is the text of the communication in which the British Ambassador three months ago notified the American State Department of the establishment of the British war zone:

Owing to the discovery of mines in the North Sea the whole of that sea must be considered a military area. Within this area merchant shipping of all kinds, traders of all countries, fishing craft, and all other vessels will be exposed to the gravest dangers from mines, which it has been necessary to lay from warships, searching vigilantly by night and day for suspicious craft.

All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are hereby warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area except in strict accordance with Admiralty decisions. Every effort will be made to convey this warning to neutral countries and to vessels on the sea, but from the 5th of November onwards the Admiralty announce that all ships passing a line drawn from the northern point of the Hebrides through the Faroe Islands to Iceland do so at their own peril.

Ships of all countries wishing to trade to and from Norway, the Baltic, Denmark, and Holland are advised to come, if inwards bound, by the English Channel and Straits of Dover. There they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the East Coast of England to Farne Island, whence safe route will, if possible, be given to Lindesnaes Lightship. From this point they should turn north or south, according to their destination, keeping as near the coast as possible. Converse applies to vessels outward bound.

By strict adherence to these routes the commerce of all countries will be able to reach its destination in safety, so far as Great Britain is concerned, but any straying, even for a few miles, from the course thus indicated may be followed by serious consequences.

Recalls Japan's Decree.

The British war zone as thus established may be compared with the German war zone proclamation, the text of which, as officially communicated to the State Department, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

Much has been written during the past forty-eight hours about the German war zone being a paper blockade and a violation of recognized principles of international law. While it may be true that the creation of strategic areas and naval zones is a development in modern naval warfare, and regarded by eminent international lawyers as contrary to the principles of international law, the action taken by Germany and England in this war in creating war zones on the high seas linked with the action of Japan in doing the same thing during the war with Russia in 1904-5, constitute a long stride, to say the least, toward bringing war zones within international practice.

The Japanese Government issued an imperial ordinance on Jan. 23, 1904, under authority of which the Japanese Minister of the Navy, or "in case of necessity," a subordinate official, might designate a "sea defense area" or "strategical area" from which vessels might be excluded, even by force of arms, or within which the movements of vessels, even those of neutrals, might be regulated The regulations governing the movements of vessels within the Japanese "strategical areas" varied according to the area which was under the regulation. The establishment of these areas was communicated to other Governments. Twelve or more such areas were established, about bays, as at Tokio; about islands, as the Pescadores, and in the neighborhood of naval stations, as Sasebo, or covering straits, as Tsugaru Straits.

The American Minister to Japan, Lloyd Griscom, officially notified the United States Government of the establishment of these defensive sea areas on Jan. 13, 1906. In these areas the boundaries of the strategic war areas established by the Japanese ran outside the three-mile limit, and even waters ten miles from land were included in some instances. The straits connecting open seas were also included, despite the fact that it had generally been held that such straits were not to be blockaded.

The view that such strategic areas on the high seas may be established has been approved by international law authorities in the American Navy. For many years discussions on situations of international law have been conducted at the American Naval War College at Newport by Prof. George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard and Lecturer on International Law at the Naval War College. The situations all have dealt with points of international law of general interest, but upon which practice was not well settled.

One of the problems discussed at the Naval War College in 1912 dealt with "Strategic Area on High Seas," and it was this:

There is a war between States X and Y. Other States are neutral. A merchant vessel of the United States is proceeding to a port of State Z and is ten miles from any land, though at some distance from the coast of State X. A cruiser of State X approaches and warns the master of the merchant vessel that he must keep farther off the coast, as this water is within the strategic area which has been proclaimed by the Government of X and is closed to all vessels. The master appeals to the commander of the cruiser of the United States to escort him through this area. The voyage would not bring the vessels within five miles of the coast of State X. What should the commander do?

Our Navy Rule.

This is the situation that might easily arise with respect to either the German or British war zones. The 1912 solution of the Naval War College international law experts of this problem distributed to American naval officers for their guidance was:

The commander should decline to escort the merchant vessel through the strategic area.

He should advise the master of the merchant vessel to keep clear of the strategic area.

The area of hostilities is generally regarded as limited to the belligerent jurisdiction and the open sea. On the open sea neutrals are liable to the consequences if they enter a field in which belligerent operations are at the moment going on; that is, come into range during an actual battle between the fleets of opposing belligerents. Even outside of the area of operations of a blockade, even if in such manner as to include a large range of high sea, is regarded as a legitimate act of war, and the belligerent right is respected. The principle which is recognized is that the belligerent has the right to put pressure upon his opponent without interference by neutrals. It is undoubtedly an inconvenience and may be a loss to neutral commerce to be excluded from the blockaded area, but it is a recognized consequence of war. The area in which mines may be placed is not defined, though the belligerent is to notify the danger zone as soon as military exigencies permit and every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful navigation. The prohibition of mines off the coast of the enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial navigation has little effect. The opinion seems to be drifting toward a limitation of the area within which mines may be used, yet there is up to the present no conventional limitation.

WON'T RAISE WAR PREMIUMS.

Norwegian Insurance Men Take no Action on "War Zone" Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The official War Insurance Committee and the heads of companies for the insurance of cargoes have conferred on the situation resulting from the German declaration of a "war zone." The companies have resolved not to raise the war premiums nor give any new instructions concerning routes.

The prevalent opinion among Norwegian ship-owners seems to be that the situation is practically unchanged. Existing lines will continue their sailings as before. The shipping press discusses the question whether the hulls of steamers should be painted in broad stripes with the national colors in order to avoid mistakes. It is recommended, in any case, that large and easily distinguishable flags be flown.

ANSWERS VON BERNSTORFF.

London Press Comment on His View of War-Zone Decree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—The Daily News, in an editorial headed, "Explaining It Away," replies to Count von Bernstorff's statement that Germany proposes only the destruction of enemy ships; that there is nothing new in the German Government's new order, and that according to the usages of war naval vessels are justified in destroying the merchantment of the enemy. The Daily News says:

"A glance at any current German paper is not to speak of the proclamation itself, is sufficient to dispose altogether of all these claims, and it is clear from these German sources that Germany does impartially contemplate the destruction of neutral ships, that the proclamation embodies a proposal quite unknown to civilized naval warfare—the sinking of merchantment without regard to the lives of their crews—and it is not true that Germany's new move is regarded by the Germans themselves as simply a continuation of what has been since the beginning of the war the attitude of belligerents toward enemy ships.

"The Germans in Germany know perfectly well what they are contemplating is something never dreamed of hitherto by any other power, and never practised by themselves. Their press boasts of it. That von Bernstorff, in Washington, should think it advisable, seeing the results on American opinion, to deny of his own knowledge the only meaning which his Government's proclamation can bear, is intelligible enough It is possible that his example may be followed by Germany itself. Brutal defiance of public opinion, followed by abject attempts to explain that defiance away by palpable falsehoods as soon as the efforts become visible, has been what Germany called statesmanship for a long time before. The results of that policy are seen in Germany's international position today, and that position will not be remedied by persistence in such a policy."

The London Times, in an editorial on Germany's announcement that the waters around the British Isles are to be treated as a war region within which neutral vessels will enter at their peril, says:

"It merits no such name as a blockade. It is really an announcement that on and after the eighteenth of this month Germany will run amuck in the North Sea. So loud and unanimous has been the protest against the document by neutrals that the German Government has endeavored to appease them by publishing a defense and explanation of the measure, and by promising not to molest or seize American vessels laden with food for the civil populations of the Allies. Neither the defense nor the explanation is likely to satisfy the neutrals, and the promise to the United States is mainly important as an admission that a blunder has been made."

The Times maintains that the so-called German blockade is a mere paper blockade, since Germany has not the power to make it effective, and quotes a German official project submitted at the London International Naval Conference which read: "A blockade, in order to be obligatory, must be effective, declared, and notified. A blockade is effective when it is maintained by a naval force the importance and position of which really prevents all navigation between sea and sea coast."

With reference to the sinking of merchant vessels, The Times quotes the same German project as follows:

"Before the destruction of the vessel the crew must be saved (mis en sûreté)."

A captor, says The Times, who destroyed an unresisting vessel without regard to the safety of those on board would be as clearly guilty of murder as if he poisoned or shot the crew or made them walk the plank. If any of the sufferers were subjects of a neutral State the alternative could only be instant reparation or war."

ITALY WILL NOT SUBMIT.

Germany's Threatened Attack on Neutral Ships Called Bluff in Rome.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The extension to neutral vessels of Germany's threatened reprisals against British shipping is severely condemned here, although it is recognized as probably an attempt at intimidation and a bluff.

It is officially stated that Italy will not submit to any such arbitrary imposition on neutral ships, as Germany has means of ascertaining the nationality of merchant ships by exercising the right of search

COMMENT OF NEW YORK PRESS

World and Herald Denounce Threat Against Neutral Shipping.

Newspapers of this city contain these editorial comments this morning on Germany's decree threatening the destruction of merchant ships in British waters:

"Every Method of Warfare."

From The World.

The full text of the German decree threatening the destruction of British commerce is more offensive to neutrals than the synopsis that came by wireless. It is a complaint against neutrals as well as against Great Britain. It accuses Great Britain of violating international law. It accuses neutrals of making only theoretical protests. It finds in the attitude of Great Britain and neutrals sufficient excuse for the adoption by Germany of "every method of warfare." One method is to be the sinking of British ships carrying neutral passengers and cargoes. Another is a notice that neutral ships may be torpedoed—accidentally.

With the disputes between the belligerents over questions of international law we have nothing to do at present. If Germany is able to establish and maintain an effective blockade of the British coasts that measure also is not to be questioned by us. But it is our right and duty to challenge a pretended blockade such as is now contemplated, and it is even more imperatively necessary, as we value independence and honor, that we resent promptly and with emphasis even a suggestion of "every method" assaults upon the lives and property of American citizens engaged in lawful commerce.

There is complete agreement among neutral nations as to the meaning and the menace of the Berlin decree. It is a wanton denial of neutral rights. It exhibits a deeper, at least a more imminent, hostility to neutrals than it does to any belligerent. The neutrals at whom it is aimed are therefore urged by every consideration of self-respect and safety to unite at once in remonstrances too impressive to be ignored.

If Our Ships Are Destroyed.

From The Herald.

Suppose the Germans in their attempt to terrorize neutral commerce going to England should destroy American ships and drown American crews. Suppose without having enough ships to give notice of a blockade and turn back ships the German submarines ran amuck like a mad Malay and destroyed the ships and crews of any neutral, would Germany not then have to reckon with that neutral as an enemy?

She is on the brink of her most momentous blunder—a war with the United States of America.

War between the United States and Spain in all probability would have been averted but for the blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana. But the Maine was blown up, and after that all the forces of the world could not have prevented war.

Out-of-Town Papers.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Transcript says of the Berlin "war zone" decree:

Germany now sends notice to neutral nations that it will consider all waters about the British Isles within the "war zone" after Feb. 18. Neutral vessels will enter the area proscribed by Germany at their own risk

The United States is only one of the neutral nations affected, but its decision will have great influence in determining the course of the others. The State Department is said to regard the German notification as simply a friendly warning. If this is its attitude it nevertheless has precedents of great value to preserve, and it will take up an impregnable position if it reasserts our historical repudiation of all "paper blockades."

The impolicy of widening the anti-German sentiment among neutral nations never seems to dawn on the minds of the statesmen of Berlin.

Must Defend Our Rights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Under the caption, "The Nation Must Defend Its Rights Against England and Germany Alike," The Post says:

The United States cannot and will not be placed in the position of a victim of the war in Europe. Its rights are as sacred as the rights of England or Germany. Stoppage of its commerce would mean hardship and perhaps ruin to American homes. It cannot be permitted while the nation has the power to defend itself.

DACIA PUTS IN AT NORFOLK.

Braving Capture, Will Sail Today for Rotterdam, After Coaling.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.—The American steamer Dacia, which cleared from Galveston for Rotterdam last Sunday with a cargo of cotton, in defiance of threats by the British Government to seize her, arrived in Norfolk today for bunker coal and supplies. She is expected to sail within twenty-four hours, traveling the usual course to Europe. The commander reported an uneventful trip up the coast, and declared that he would make no attempt to evade English warships across.

The Dacia was recently transferred from German to American registry and now claims to be American owned. Great Britain questions the genuineness of the transfer.

EXPLAINS GERMANY'S NEW GRAIN POLICY

Delbrueck Gives Official Assurance That Imports Will Not Go to the Army.

BERLIN, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.,) Feb. 7.—Positive assurances that grain imported from America would not be used for the German Army or the German Administration were given by Vice Chancellor Clemens Delbrück in a statement today to the correspondent of The Associated Press.

Commenting on the revocation of the regulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization, he announced the willingness of the Government to intrust the sale of such grain to any American organization for the duration of the war. By this step, he said, the absolutely non-contraband character of such grain shipments would be established.

In his statement the Vice Chancellor said:

"The Bundesrath's regulations for dealings in grain and flour, promulgated Jan. 25, did not contemplate the appropriation of grain supplies in favor of the Government or German Army, but solely the equitable distribution for private consumption. It is therefore a measure of protection for the individual against speculation.

"Furthermore Paragraph 45 of this regulation reads: 'The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after Jan. 31.'

"Governmental supervision of the trade in grain under this ruling is confined to the home supply while trade in imported grain, now as before, remains unrestricted. The provision whereby imported grain may be sold only to municipalities or specified organizations has been rescinded by the Bundesrath. Although these organizations were intended solely to direct imported grain into channels which would lead to private consumption, it was thought best to assure neutral powers that under no circumstances would grain imported into Germany be destined for German forces or German Administrative bodies. Under these circumstances, therefore, according to the principles of international law, such grain cannot be regarded as so-called 'relative contraband.'

"In accordance therewith the German Government has communicated formal assurances to the American Government that food products imported directly or indirectly from the United States into Germany, will in no wise be placed in this position by the German forces or German Administration, but will be placed at the disposal of the German people, through free and unrestricted channels of trade. Government agents being debarred from participation therein. The German Government also has declared its readiness to deliver trade in such imported food products to American organizations for the duration of the war.

"Cards entitling the holder to bread will be issued in Greater Berlin. Cards will be sent to the heads of households in a quantity corresponding to the number of persons in the family. Bread may be purchased anywhere in the greater city upon presentation of these cards."

MUSTN'T INSULT AMERICANS.

German Government Organ Deplores Recent Discourtesies.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Kölnische Zeitung prints a semi-official communication from Berlin saying that on recent occasions American citizens have been insulted in the streets and in restaurants because they have spoken English.

After noting the fact, which does not seem to be generally understood, that "there are no English people free in Germany, except those for whose actions there is an absolute guarantee," the German Foreign Office's mouthpiece makes the following statement:

"As for Americans who are living in Germany, we may be convinced that they are Germanophil, and that they belong to the constantly increasing group of Americans here and in America who are endeavoring to turn the sympathies of the United States toward the German Empire and to strengthen the opposition to the delivery of munitions of war to our enemies.

"The lines of development which Germany and America have to follow run so nearly parallel that closer co-operation, not a turning away of sympathies, is desired for both parties."

SAY GERMANS SUNK LINER.

Spaniards Accuse Them of Scuttling the Alfonso XIII.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Seville says that the mysterious sinking of the liner Alfonso VIII. in Santander Harbor Saturday morning has given rise to the wildest rumors

Popular indignation, excited by the abortive attempt of Germans to create a disturbance last Sunday, now does not hesitate to accuse them of sinking the ship in order to conceal the presence of contraband arms intended for the party responsible for the ill-advised endeavor to make political capital out of the Ferrer statue affair.

SURETY FOR FRIENDSHIP

See what Sir Walter Raleigh said over four hundred years ago:

"If any desire thee to be his Surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inher'tance; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs not; therefore, from suretyship, as from a manslayer or enchanter, bless thyself; 'for the best profit and return will be this: that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.'"

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We dealt with over five thousand defaults, (averaging over sixteen defaults per working day.)
We paid over sixteen hundred thousand dollars in losses.
Our gross premiums were over five million dollars.
Our net premiums were over three million four hundred thousand dollars.
Our net premiums increased over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Our surplus increased over two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
Our assets increased over two hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.
Our 1914 earnings were over our hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.
Our capital January 1, 1915, was two million dollars.
Our surplus January 1, 1915, was over nineteen hundred thousand dollars.
Our premium reserve January 1, 1915, was over nineteen hundred thousand dollars.
Our resources January 1, 1915, were over seven million four hundred thousand dollars.
In seventeen and a half years (since incorporation in New York) we received over thirty million dollars in premiums.
In seventeen and a half years we paid out over thirteen million dollars in gross losses.
Our Surplus is more than twice as large as that of any other surety company (transacting no casualty insurance).

We appreciate the confidence reposed in us by our patrons. The strong support of the public is a testimonial of which we are proud.

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It is made up of steel sectional filing cabinets—units!

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By next Monday morning, too, you can have your storeroom equipped with steel storage shelving.

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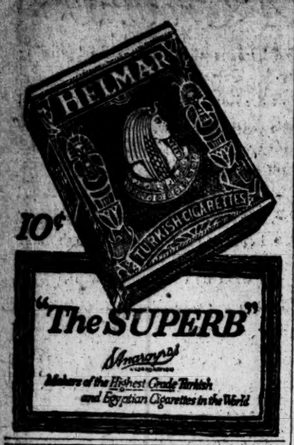

BRITISH TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES AT GUINCHY

Germans Admit Their Lines Were "Penetrated," But Say They Are Still Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Decisive gains on the western battle front are reported at only two points—near La Bassée and Ypres. The success of the Allies in the former region consists in the occupation by the British troops of a brickyard half a mile east of Guinchy, a position hitherto held by the Germans. The official Berlin report acknowledges that "the enemy penetrated one of our trenches" at this point, though it remarks that fighting is still in progress there.

The Germans announce the capture southeast of Ypres of a French trench and two English machine guns.

Artillery engagements have taken place from Arras to Rheims, particularly to the north of Soissons, but apparently without important results. A thick fog has hampered the work of the artillery from the Argonne to the Vosges.

The French War Office reports the repulse of German attacks near Beauséjour, in Champagne, and in the neighborhood of Nieuport.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A description of the trench warfare which has prevailed on the western front for many weeks is given by the British "eye-witness" in his description of German attacks on British lines and British counter-attacks which were made last Monday. He says:

"The Germans again attacked south of the La Bassée Canal, but not in such strength as on previous occasions. Fighting began in the early hours of the morning with an assault on a small trench close to the canal. This was successful, two local counter-attacks carried out by us failing to regain the ground lost.

"When daylight came, however, our artillery opened such an accurate fire on the enemy that their position became untenable. A stronger counter-attack then was delivered, and our men, rushing forward, not only drove the Germans from the trench they had captured, but seized another post on the enemy's side of it on an embankment of the canal. There were a succession of German posts on this embankment, and we now had established ourselves in one of them.

"Our supports then came up, and, passing through our firing line, holding the first of the enemy's posts, rushed on to the second, driving out the garrison at the point of the bayonet. Thence our men were enabled to take in the flank one of the enemy's trenches to the south. Along this they fought their way, throwing hand grenades until they had dislodged the Germans on a considerable length. We thus established ourselves firmly in an advantageous position on the canal bank and in adjoining trenches. During this action we captured fourteen prisoners, many wounded, and two machine guns. Our losses were not severe, but the enemy suffered heavily, especially from our artillery fire."

Speaking of three "singularly gallant but unsuccessful" attacks on the French south of the Bethune road the "eye-witness" says the Germans reached the French trenches and there literally were almost wiped out, seventy-five bodies being counted in front of the defenders' line. It was reported that not more than two or three of them escaped. He continues:

"The enemy's losses in the La Bassée area appear to have been very heavy. The reason for their activity along the canal was that they had suffered severely from an enfilading fire brought to bear upon them by one of our machine guns from a post we attacked. In two days one of their companies had lost thirty men from shell fire alone."

Giving some instances of the force of modern explosives the "eye-witness" says a mine which the Germans fired under one of the British trenches hurled a piece of rail weighing twenty-five pounds a distance of over a mile, while the detonation of one of the British lyddite shells threw a German soldier across the railway and canal.

GERMANS ATTACK ON RAFTS.

But Belgian Snipers Shoot Them Before They Reach Shore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The official communiqué indicates that the artillery combats which have taken place between Ypres and Nieuport have had a good result. I can confirm these rather summary indications from an excellent source, and can give some details of the fighting during the last forty-eight hours in Flanders.

For the first time to the south of Dixmude the English have been able, after a violent cannonade, to clear one of the arms of the Yser and establish themselves right against the German trenches, which until now have been separated from the most advanced Belgian trenches by several hundred meters. Trenching in this part of the Yser offers double difficulty, for, if the trenches are made deep, when the rain comes the sides fall in and the soldiers are obliged to climb on to the new bottom, so that they become exposed.

Between Dixmude and Ramscapelle the Germans have renewed their efforts to carry trenches with the help of rafts. This method had no success before, and has had no more during the last few days. With matchless courage, the Germans advance uncovered on their rafts, which are armed with mitrailleuses. They offer a certain mark, and one by one the unfortunate men are picked off by Belgian snipers behind the mud walls.

The floods have greatly diminished, partly from natural causes and partly owing to the efforts of the Germans, who have managed to drain a little of the deeper parts, but in certain places there is still enough water to allow this method of attack.

To the northeast of Ramscapelle the Belgians have taken a German trench and an observation post, which was of the greatest service to the Germans in their attacks on the allied troops.

To the south of St. Georges the Belgian and French troops in the dunes have at last succeeded in forcing a passage to the west of the Great Dune, between it and the sea. From the positions they hold now they can direct a damaging fire against the extreme right flank of the Germans established before Westende. The Great Dune is now untenable for the Germans.

French Seize Eulogies of Kaiser.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Extracts from leading Spanish and Swedish newspapers eulogizing Germany, her army, and Emperor William, circulated among commission merchants in the form of brochures, were seized today by the police.

Austria to Take Over Metal Supplies

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Feb. 8.—The Budapest Official Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, contains a proclamation which states that supplies of certain metals and alloys, including aluminum, antimony, lead, copper, brass, nickel, zinc and zinc alloys, may be claimed for war purposes.

WHEN WE ENFORCED FREEDOM OF SEAS

Our Tilt with Spain Over the Alliança Case Recalled by the German War-Zone Decree.

CITED BY HANNIS TAYLOR

State Department Records Show Firm Stand Taken by President Cleveland in That Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The assertion made by Hannis Taylor of Washington, the distinguished international legal authority, and former Minister to Spain, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, that the sea, like the air, with the exception of the three-mile zone, had been free for all, and that the German attempt to inclose part of the high seas in the projected naval war zone around England was contrary to the law of nations, attracted considerable attention here today.

Mr. Taylor asserted that for a long time Spain claimed special jurisdiction over the waters surrounding Cuba, a claim based upon certain formations under water, and that the last formal decision of that claim, which the United States denied, took place in Madrid in March, 1895, between the Duke of Tetuan and Mr. Taylor while the latter was representing the United States as Minister to Spain, in the case of the American mail steamer Alliança, which was fired on by a Spanish gunboat.

The diplomatic correspondence between the American and Spanish Governments over the Alliança incident, preserved in the records of the State Department, shows what was then the attitude of the American Government toward Spain's claim to special jurisdiction over waters surrounding Cuba. The correspondence opened with this telegram from Secretary Gresham to Minister Taylor at Madrid:

Washington, March 14, 1895.

This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States steamship Alliança, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short. The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists.

This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States. You can communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response. GRESHAM.

The following day Minister Taylor cabled this answer to the State Department:

Madrid, March 15, 1895.

Have read telegram to Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replies that he accepts the complaint of the United States with the desire to decide it with justice. He has not received, so far, official notice of the incident complained of, but he has promised me to urgently request such notice, and when he has received it he will adopt, according to the principles of international law, and without detriment to the faculties which he has a right to exercise in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba, opportune resolutions if any voluntary offense shall have been caused to the United States.

TAYLOR.

Minister Taylor sent a mail report of his conference with the Duke of Tetuan on March 16, saying that "He (the Minister of State) entered of his own motion into a general discussion of the claims of Spain to territorial jurisdiction over Cuban waters, and of the assumed right of visit and search when the presence of contraband articles is suspected. I simply listened until he had concluded, and then suggested that, in view of probable controversy, it would be well for him to draft a memorandum containing the exact answer he desired to make to you through me."

Minister Taylor informed the State Department that in any discussion he might have on this subject he would regard as settled the following principles unless instructed to the contrary:

This Government never has recognized and never will recognize any pretense or exercise of sovereignty on the part of Spain, beyond the belt of a league from the Cuban coast, over the commerce of this country in time of peace. This rule of the law of nations we consider too firmly established to be drawn into debate, and any dominion over the sea outside of this limit will be resisted with the same firmness as if dominion were asserted in midocean.

You will observe, therefore, that the American vessels which have been interfered with thus unwarrantably were not engaged in trade with Cuba, and were in no degree subject to any surveillance or visitation of revenue regulations.

On March 19 the Spanish Minister at Washington laid before the State Department a report from the Captain General of Cuba on the attack on the Alliança. By direction of President Cleveland, on March 25 Secretary Gresham telegraphed to Minister Taylor the hope that the Alliança incident would be satisfactorily adjusted in due time without disturbance of the friendly relations between the two Governments. On April 16 another message was sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Taylor which read:

A month having elapsed since you communicated to the Spanish Government the representations of this Government touching the firing upon the Alliança on the high sea off Cape Maysi while innocently sailing under the American flag, the President deprecates further delay in responding to our just expectations. This Government has given due weight to the serious situation in Spain and Cuba, but the evidence appears to so clearly establish that the act complained of was indefensible, if not wanton, that delay is not understood.

After other correspondence the Duke of Tetuan, on May 16, delivered a note to Minister Taylor which said in part:

The Government of her Majesty considers it its duty to inform your Excellency, as another proof of its sincerity, that by the reports received in this Ministry the fact is proved that when the official commanding the Venadito, during the absence of her commander, fired upon the Alliança with the sole purpose of stopping her, and having special care not to hit the American steamer, the latter was outside of the jurisdictional zone of Spain. There was, therefore, an error, though certainly involuntary, and no one laments it more than the Government of his Majesty, whose purpose never was to set obstacles or hindrances to the legitimate commerce of the United States, and much less to give the slightest offense to the flag of a friendly power.

Instructions have been sent to the commanders of the ships of the navy in order to avoid the repetition of events similar to that now in question, which is disavowed by the Government of his Majesty.

In order to remove any doubts which might arise if certain wholly unfounded rumors should be taken as true, I take pleasure in assuring you that when the incident of the Alliança took place the commander was not on board, but only the second chief, Señor Ibarra, who has been removed to another post of the same grade.

HOUSE NO PEACE ENVOY, WASHINGTON SAYS

But May Get Line On Possible Terms While Helping to Coordinate Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—No formal explanation was forthcoming today concerning the reports from London that Col. E. M. House of New York, who arrived there yesterday, had been entrusted with a confidential mission by President Wilson to sound out sentiment among the authorities of the nations at war as to the prospects for another effort to bring about peace, but an official who is in close relations with the President and has his confidence, said that Col. House had gone to Europe to ascertain the character and extent of the destitution and suffering among noncombatants in order that relief committees in this country might better direct the distribution of relief supplies sent by organizations and people in the United States.

Briefly, his purpose, it was explained, was to co-ordinate the relief work in Belgium and with neutral countries.

For several weeks it has been known to many people in Washington that Col. House was going abroad. Apparently there was no effort to make a secret of it. It had been reported here that Col. House who is a close friend of President Wilson, and has executed many confidential missions for him, most of them of a political character, would endeavor to ascertain what was the prospect for bringing about peace through the exercise of the good offices of the United States Government.

On account of the tendency of the Administration to employ unofficial agents in diplomatic missions, as exemplified in the case of Mexico, some people were inclined to put faith in this report, but all the information obtainable here indicated that it was based on mere supposition and had no real foundation, so far as the President's intention was concerned. Since the failure of the first attempt to serve as peacemaker, the Administration has never concealed its determination to hold aloof from peace moves until it was assured that its services would not be unwelcome. It is not doubted here, however, that Col. House will take advantage of his visit to Europe to ascertain what the prospects for peace are.

TURIN MAYOR REJOINS ARMY.

Answers Call to the Colors, but Continues as City's Executive.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Count Teofilo Rossi, Mayor of Turin, has been recalled to the colors. Although he might have availed himself of the exemption privilege because of his position, he has resumed his post as a Lieutenant in the Alpine troops, considering that in the present state of affairs his services were needed in the army.

Every day he spends a few hours in the Mayor's office, attending to his duties as head of the City Government.

FREE ARRESTED AMERICANS.

Berlin Authorities Release W. A. Derrick, a Native of Canada.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (via London, Feb. 8.)—W. A. Derrick, Vice President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, who was interned at the Ruhleben detention camp on Feb. 4, on account of being a Canadian by birth, was released last evening as soon as his plight was brought to the attention of the higher authorities.

Mr. Derrick was assured that he might continue his business unmolested.

MERCIER ENJOYS GERMANS' DILEMMA

Tells ex-Congressman Scott He Was Not Handcuffed, but Restrained.

KEPT IN PALACE THREE DAYS

"If the Germans Are Clever," He Says, "They Will Publish My First Pastoral."

LONDON, Feb. 7.—"The situation remains acute. If the supply of food is diminished, Belgium will starve."

This message was cabled today to ex-Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas by ex-Congressman Charles F. Scott of Kansas, who is returning after an inspection of relief work in Belgium and France.

While at Malines Mr. Scott called upon Cardinal Mercier. He was accompanied by Dessain, who was fined for printing the famous pastoral letter of the Archbishop. Describing his interview with the prelate, Mr. Scott said:

"Cardinal Mercier lives in a fine old palace. The throne room has a big hole in the roof, and this, with other holes in the walls, to say nothing of broken windows, tells the story of stray shells which fell around the palace. No German soldiers were seen on guard.

"The Cardinal obviously enjoys the dilemma in which he has placed the Germans. His eyes twinkled as he told the story of his latest adventure. At 6 o'clock one morning, said the Archbishop, a German officer and two soldiers brought a communication from the commander, asking him to deny statements that he had been deprived of his personal liberty. The denial, which had been prepared, consisted of four or five typewriten sheets.

"Cardinal Mercier said he requested his callers to return in the evening for an answer, but the officer stated that they must await a reply in the Cardinal's room. At the Archbishop's request telephonic confirmation of this order was received. Describing his subsequent experiences, the Cardinal said:

"'It is true that no manacles were used to restrain me, but I was to have performed a service at Antwerp and was not permitted to go there. For three days I was restrained in my palace. Two days later I was asked to modify my letter and wrote another. If the Germans are clever, they will publish my first pastoral.'

"The Archbishop smiled as he made the final statement. Asked if he had any message for Americans, he said: 'Nothing except to give the people of your great country assurances of our gratitude. We would have starved, had it not been for you. The work of your Relief Commission has been very efficient.'

Cardinal Seems to Be Free.

"So far as I could see Cardinal Mercier was free to come and go as he pleases, subject, I presume, to the usual restrictions imposed upon Belgians.

"Men were at work bracing the walls of the cathedral and tearing down the parts which must be removed. Although terribly battered, it now appears that the beautiful building will be saved. The damage to it is estimated at $200,000.

"The people in and around Malines appeared as depressed as any I saw in Belgium, which is saying more than can be described. They wander aimlessly through the streets, where bands of wretched, ragged children beg from every one in sight.

"Elsewhere I was struck with the courage the Belgians show in efforts to rebuild their homes and reanimate their normal life, but of course they are utterly dependent upon supplies brought in by the commission.

"At one of the villages near Malines I was told of an insane asylum, with 200 or 300 inmates, which was in the line of German fire. Belgian nuns, priests, nuns, and nurses determined to take their charges to a place of safety. The lunatics, cowed and shocked into a condition of apparent sanity, marched out under a fire of bullets and shrapnel with the steadiness of trained soldiers.

"When you have seen Visé with its population of 7,500, now reduced to a hundred-odd families, existing in its almost total ruins; when you have seen once beautiful Dinant, now just a heap of jumbled debris, when you see one old woman with a spade, trying to till a five-acre field; when you see for miles only women working in the field, then you begin to realize what war is.

Farming a Battlefield.

"With a German General I motored through a large section of France, now occupied by the Germans, every foot of which has been fought over. We drove for miles through thousands of acres of partly harvested wheat. What had been left was trampled under the feet of the army. Almost within earshot sound of firing the Germans have a thousand or more of their own soldiers at work with gang ploughs, drawn by gasoline tractors, farming 125,000 acres of land which was a battlefield a few weeks ago.

"Throughout this region the Germans have been giving the inhabitants enough bread to keep them alive, but they told me that they could not possibly continue this work, for it would be physically impossible as soon as active operations are resumed.

"Throughout my trip I saw enough to convince me the Germans are treating the commission with perfect fairness, helping out with absolute good faith. Food is going only to starving Belgians and French. We have done well as a country thus far in staving off actual famine, but more food is essential."

EXPECT TURKS' ARMY TO REATTACK CANAL

British Defenders Watchful—Oil Cans Used by Ottoman Troops as Pontoons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Two facts emerge from the scanty details allowed to reach here of the battle on the canal Tuesday and Wednesday. They are that the fighting was a good deal fiercer and the Turkish troops were a good deal pluckier than was at first supposed. The repulse was complete and would certainly have been turned into a rout had not the obvious British policy been to refuse all temptations to be drawn into dangerous and difficult operations in the wilderness.

To the Turks must be given credit not only for having brought a considerable force to bear on the canal but also for having charged that impassable barrier with a courage which, however largely it may have resulted from ignorance, was certainly little short of heroic.

Out of 200 Turks who attacked a point on the canal immediately opposite the Tusun Railway Station, 50 were killed and the remainder wounded or captured. At another point, out of 400 men who had undertaken the task of bridging the canal, hardly one escaped.

It seems that instead of pontoons the enemy used kerosene tins covered with planks. When experimented with on Lake Tiberias the plan worked admirably, and the tins have the advantage of holding a good supply of drinking water before being turned to account by the engineers; but in practice they also have the disadvantage of sinking at once under machine gun fire.

There was no fighting yesterday, but the history of the Turkish army hardly leads one to believe it will readily accept defeat, especially in view of the high political issues involved. Having retired from the gravelly plains and low sand dunes immediately east of the canal to the peaks and wadis of the interior, it may be presumed to be still contemplating a grand attack before the drying up of its water supplies on the march.

The events of the last week may have confirmed the opinion of the highest military authorities that for an invading army to cross the canal and carry the war into the delta is humanly impossible, but Gen. Maxwell is taking no chances.

INVITES GERMANS TO LAND.

London Times Military Correspondent Says England Is Prepared Now.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.—The Times military correspondent says:

"We must take it as a fixed point that Germany has the will and increasingly desires to have the power to assail us at home. Her battle fleet in the main has not yet been engaged. Numerous bodies of troops are from time to time reported on her coasts; they have practiced embarking and disembarking so assiduously that they should be adepts at landing. At all events, on the German shore out of sight of the British Navy these coastal demonstrations serve a double purpose, for they assist Germany's plans on the Continent by compelling us to maintain continuously certain forces at home, and they enable Germany in the event of a success at sea to follow it up by a landing in England.

"We have recently seen squadrons bombarding our undefended ports, Zeppelins throwing bombs upon our open towns, and submarines sinking our merchant ships off the port of Liverpool. We would have put them to come, for since Scarborough we have recruited an army corps a week. We have now as many troops trained and training at home and in France as Germany has in line in the western theatre of war, and this fact alone renders invasion extremely uninviting.

"We cannot say definitely that Germany has no troops to spare for an invasion, but we can say that every day she must send more if she expects to effect anything, and that, as much as she is, she is probably dimly conscious of the fact that a war of attrition against our navy has resulted in approximately equal loss of tonnage on the two sides in six months. At this rate, and as our new ships are coming to hand fast, the German Navy will eventually be destroyed, while ours will still be the strongest in the world."

PUT OUT THE KAISER'S EYES.

French War Prisoner Gets Two-Year Term for Defacing Portrait.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 7.—Hanover newspapers received here say that a French war prisoner named Lescuyer had been condemned to two years' imprisonment following his conviction on a charge that he committed a crime against the sovereign by destroying the eyes in a portrait of Emperor William.

CELEBRATE "75 DAY."

French Fete in Honor of Field Guns Will Net a Big Soldiers' Fund.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Today has been called "Seventy-five Day," for throughout all France the people are celebrating the success of the famous French cannon. Little flags, medals, and other insignia bearing reproductions of cannon have been sold everywhere.

The funds collected will be used to purchase comforts for the allied armies fighting in France. It is confidently expected that the receipts today will be as large as from the sale of flags for the benefit of Belgian refugees, when 3,500,000 francs ($700,000) was collected.

KEEP SAFE AND WIN, GERMAN SEA POLICY

Caution Necessary Lest Defeat Prove Ruinous, Says Admiral von Koester.

SCOFFS AT BRITONS' DEEDS

Sarcastic About Churchill's "Digging Out" Speech—Doubts If England Has a Nelson.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 7.—Grand Admiral von Koester, President of the German Navy League, in an address at Kiel University today, discussed the considerations governing the part to be played by the German Navy in the present war. He said the relative strength of the German fleet, compared to the Anglo-French-Russian fleet, was perhaps one to four. The British, he added, perhaps estimated German lust for battle so highly that they had said to themselves, "Some day they will come, and we shall be able to assume battle in a situation favorable for us."

Another possibility, Admiral von Koester said, was that the British had a higher regard for the German fleet than Nelson had for the French or the Spanish. That the offensive spirit of the Germans was greater than that of the British, the Admiral continued, could justly be assumed when one recalled that the Germans had taken the offensive against England's east coast, whereas the English had not dared to approach the German coast.

"We are full of the firmest confidence in our fleet," said Admiral von Koester, "but we know that a sea battle means death or victory, and that a destroyed fleet cannot be replaced in the course of the war, even if it lasts for years. We must therefore under all conditions be cautious in our precedure and allow ourselves to be incited to no deed which might eventuate in our defeat.

"For what would be the situation if a sea battle took place tomorrow in which each one of our ships took a hostile ship to the bottom with it, and perhaps some others? Then we should be without a fleet and England could proceed gradually in its attacks against our coasts. And you can be sure after the conduct of England in our colonies that no city would be spared. Our coast from Emden to Memel would be most severely threatened. Landing

Continued from Page 1.

the Western Bzura and line of the Rawka. The men fighting for the crest of the dominating position at Gumine declare they never heard such a roar of sound from a cannonade since the war began. The Germans had six-inch, eight-inch, and eleven-inch guns in astonishing numbers, all trained continuously on the trenches outside a fringe of wood held by the Russians.

Their infantry crowded forward in dense processions. Where the ranks were shot through the gaps filled immediately and they still surged on. Their foremost men when they reached the Russian trenches were so exhausted they could only gasp for mercy, but their comrades immediately behind were so near nobody could be spared, and when the first charges were turned to complete defeat the Russians had to move forward among thick banks of dead. The Russians found in the new position which they seized from the Germans a great supply of defense tools and shields by which the Germans meant to turn Gumine into their own stronghold.

The terrible slaughter of these battles served to disclose Field Marshal von Hindenburg's limitations. His preparations were aimed at delivering a sudden shock on one narrow vantage point, but the element of suddenness failed and the Russians in two days established ascendancy both in strength and readiness.

All this time the Russian army of the extreme north keeps forcing its way across the marshy country above Insterburg, although meeting with increasing resistance.

The long, straggling line of battle in the Carpathians shows no decisive result yet, but the Russian position keeps satisfactory. The Austrian line is not strong enough for an ambitious campaign across the wide front. The Russians have broken through in strength south of Uzsok, and the Austro-German offensive east of Beskids, which was somewhat disquieting a few days ago, has been held back.

German corps are moving from place to place among the Austrian positions in feverish anxiety to prop up general situation in Hungary. Their activity still holds Rumania back.

FIGHT ON 700-MILE FRONT.

Germans Seek Weak Spot in Russian Line—Shields for Czar's Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians are now fighting along all their battle fronts in Europe, extending 700 miles. The Germans, taking full advantage of their innumerable strategic railways, rapidly move large bodies of troops from place to place. The Russians, unprovided with such rapid means of communication, must be ready at all points, for the Germans are hammering at every link of the line along this 700 miles.

It is believed here that the main battle is preparing in the Carpathians, and that fighting elsewhere is on the part of the Germans rather in the nature of a demonstration than a real attack. The weak link in the Russian defence has still to be found. Over the greater part of the front the Russians continue to accept these attacks with equanimity, devoting themselves to the task of killing as large a number of the enemy as possible, this being a necessary condition of successful future operations against an enemy so perfectly prepared for war as are the Germans.

Already the Germans are proving less formidable than hitherto. Their artillery is showing signs of over-use. Their heaviest shells in particular very often fail to explode. The best regiments now number several score of half trained men per company, who are beyond the best fighting ages, and the second line of troops is still more inferior.

I hear that the Russians have in use a new form of shield, which proves invaluable when circumstances admit of its being employed. It is of light hard steel, strong enough to stop rifle and Maxim bullets and covers six men abreast. It runs on wheels and is pierced for rifle fire. It is superior to the German shield. The German armored motors are also quite outclassed by those in use on the Russian side. The German moving forts weigh ten tons, a fatal defect on the Polish roads in their present condition, whereas the Russian motor weighs only three tons.

The inventiveness of the Russians is shown also in their wire entanglements. All carry instruments to cut wire, but the Russians now make entanglements in which poles twenty feet long are combined with wire to make the barrier impenetrable unless the enemy is provided with axes as well as wire cutters. These and many another ready-witted device account partly for the admirable Russian defence.

GERMANS RUSH AID TO EAST PRUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

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GERMAN RETREAT REHEARSED?

Dutch Paper Describes Preparations for Withdrawal from Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Tyd says that rehearsals of a German retreat have been carried out on a big scale at Salzaete, near the Dutch frontier. Friday evening all the church bells rang, and no civilians were allowed near the frontier. Then followed a test of how quickly everything could be got in order for a possible withdrawal.

Within half an hour everything was ready, the soldiers had their kits packed, and the Belgian horses, carts, and other vehicles which had been temporarily requisitioned were standing in the market square. Two companies of soldiers actually marched away in the direction of Ghent.

READY TO RELEASE 3,227.

Russia Will Send to Italy Austrian Prisoners of Italian Nationality.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Russian Ambassador has given notification to the Government that the Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality whom Russia is ready to deliver to Italy number 3,227.

These prisoners have been gathered into special groups and are enjoying privileged treatment.

MONTENEGRIN GUNS WIN.

Repel Attacks by Austrians Along Drina—Airmen Damage Antivari.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Resumption of Austrian attacks on all Montenegrin positions along the banks of the Drina in the mountains near Dorado are reported in a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Cettinje. It is stated that the Austrian fire was silenced by the Montenegrin artillery.

Three Austrian aeroplanes flew over Antivari, the dispatch states, dropping many bombs, which did considerable damage to buildings but resulted in no deaths, although one person was wounded. The air craft were driven off by artillery fire and flew in the direction of Cattaro.

DUTCH WARSHIPS AS CONVOYS.

Holland Considering Vigorous Measures to Safeguard Her Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is quite evident that Holland is taking precautions as a consequence of the embargo announcement of the German Naval Staff. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, but prior to this a conference took place between the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Marine. Subsequently the Minister of Marine conferred with the Commander in Chief and the Chief of the Naval Staff.

A conference was held today at The Hague between managers of steamship companies and the Minister of Marine over the consequences of the German statement upon the Dutch ship trade, and the practicability of Dutch merchantmen being convoyed by Dutch warships was discussed.

SEES IRISH-GERMAN PARTY.

Krupp Journal Says It Will Be Able to Run Things Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8. — The Krupp journal, The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, finds much in common between the Irish and Germans in America, and expresses much gratification at the news of their alleged united action against British attempts to influence the people of the United States in favor of the Allies.

"Until now," says this journal, "the Germans and Irish marched separately, but the world war has brought them together, and will return in making their union perfect. United they will be a party of 40,000,000, more than the entire population of France.

"This party will soon be so strong that not only will it be assured of the greatest respect, but will in time direct the course of things in the United States."

"The united party of Germans and Irish will, in the opinion of the journal, lead back the American people to their ideals of liberty and independence—to those ideals for which the republic fought in 1776 and 1812. The writer of the article pays tribute to the intelligence of the Irish, which, he says, far surpasses that of the English. He finds evidence of this in the fact that whereas, the English farmer's vocabulary extends to only 800 words, an Irish farmer has no trouble with 5,000.

Many have complimented us on this advertising.

Judging by results it is pretty good, but we can do better work for you than we can for ourselves.

It is easier to sell merchandise than to sell service.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
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Selected as Executor and Trustee by many thoughtful people of means.

MANY persons of wealth and influence and well qualified to judge of fitness, have named the Bankers Trust Company in their wills as Executor and Trustee. This indicates a very high degree of confidence, because it means committing to the Company's management interests held in the highest valuation—the interests of family and other heirs.

Whether your estate is to be large or of only moderate size, you cannot better assure its careful administration in the best interests of your heirs, than by having your lawyer write this Company into your will as Executor and Trustee. If your will has been written without this provision, the omission may be corrected by a codicil. Call or write in regard to this or any banking or trust business

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 WALL STREET NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $22,000,000

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today & continuing tomorrow

The semi-annual sale of

Men's Overcoats at $14

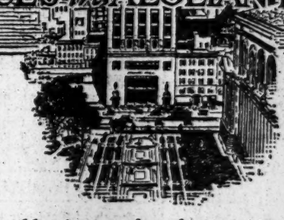
Reduced from these prices:—

$25, $23, $20 & $17.50

(A small charge for alterations.)

¶ Our reason for inverting the order of former prices so that the highest price comes first, is due to the fact that the highest priced coats are in the majority. And that is more than can be said for most overcoat sales! The selection is all that a Saks selection usually is, with the exception that the assortments are somewhat thinned out. There is every model, every material, every coloring, now current in overcoat styles. And the importance of the event is further indicated by the fact that $14 is the lowest price at which a Saks overcoat is ever offered in a sale.

5th floor



"Associations"

It is sound judgment to consider the *associations* as well as the general desirability of any building under advisement as a business location.

It is for this reason that so many concerns, leaders in their fields, have located or are about to locate in Aeolian Hall.

This building is associated only with the highest-grade business enterprise. It is one of the best advertised buildings in the world. It is both beautiful and practical architecturally. And it is the center of the greatest and most promising trade center of New York City.

Especially if you wish your name to appear on a Building Directory beside other names with which you are proud to be associated, Aeolian Hall will find your favor.

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AEOLIAN HALL

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Should go to work; and it isn't doing its full duty until it earns 5%.

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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

CLINIC FOR TWILIGHT SLEEP.

New Caledonian Hospital in Brooklyn Plans an Addition.

A movement to found a Twilight Sleep Clinic in Brooklyn has been started by women who are interested in the work of the new Caledonian Hospital in Brooklyn. The clinic idea is part of the project of organization of the National Twilight Sleep Association, recently formed, with offices at 505 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.. This organization plans to send lecturers into the larger cities of the country to organize branch associations.

It is proposed to erect a wing to the building of the Caledonian Hospital in Woodruff Avenue, near St. Paul's Place, for the clinic. The Hospital Society has agreed to give the land for the clinic, and the association is to raise the money for the erection of the building.

Mrs. Francis X. Carmody of 1,114 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, is one of the promoters of the movement. The officers of the association are: Mrs. C. Temple Emmett, President; Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett and Mrs. Julian Heath, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Frederick Stokes, Treasurer, and Mrs. Cecil Stewart, Secretary.

Brain Fag

Same old grind, day in and day out. Losing your nerve, feeling "run-down" and nearly "all-in." What you need is something which will renew your over-worked and under-nourished vital forces. You need

WINCARNIS

The Famous English Tonic

It contains no drugs—nothing but concentrated vitalizing food elements in agreeable form.

Sample bottle and 24-page booklet, "How to Get Well," sent for 10c to cover cost of packing and forwarding. The booklet alone free on request. Use the coupon below.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Send sample and booklet as advertised. I inclose 10 cents.

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Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents, 400 W. 23d St., New York.

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Lost Self Respect

The papers are full of stories of men out of work. Some have held high salaried positions.

Statistics show that more than 90 men out of every 100 are dependent at the age of 65.

Every last one of them might have had an endowment policy unless physically unfit. This would have meant cash.

CASH would have saved their self respect.

It would have been their own CASH.

ALWAYS AVAILABLE

Cost not prohibitive to ANYONE.

Titsworth & Fisher
100 William Street.
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Bud

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 for 20 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

Goupil & Co of Paris
Exhibition of
Paintings
By
Madame Lucas-Robiquet
Gold Medalist—Paris Salon
February 8th to 27th inclusive
58 West 45th St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 23th St., 42nd St.
BROOKLYN: 508 FULTON ST.

ROCKEFELLER FUNDS TO SUCCOR POLAND

Berlin Announces Completion of Arrangements for Co-operation with Germans.

FOUNDATION WILL DIRECT

German and Foreign Committees Organized in Berlin to Give Assistance.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (By Wireless to London.)—Official announcement was made today that international central committes had undertaken to furnish relief for the civil population of those parts of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans.

The relief plans contemplate extensive collection of funds for the purchase of grain. The cost of administration, the announcement stated, would be borne by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The American and Spanish Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna are members of the committee.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7, (Via London.)—America and Germany are joining hands in movements for the relief of the civil population in the war devastated districts of Poland. Representatives of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, after investigation, found this work fully as essential as relief for Belgium.

While American representatives were negotiating what amounts to a formal treaty with the German and Austrian authorities, providing guarantees not only that imported food supplies should not be requisitioned by the military authorities, but that all requisitions should cease in occupied regions, a German committee, had begun raising funds to buy food for a people, who officially are their enemies.

Prominent residents of Berlin subscribed 340,000 marks ($85,000) as their first contribution to the fund to which Germans generally were invited to subscribe in an appeal issued yesterday.

The German committee was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Reichstag with Prince Hatzfeld-Trachenberg as Chairman and Dr. Theodor Lewald, Director of the Ministry of Interior, as Vice Chairman.

After outlining the needs of the population and declaring that a famine in food and coal continued, Dr. Lewald said.

"An international commission has undertaken to obtain the necessary food supplies from neutral countries and it is now for Germany, which can spare no food, to collect the funds needed to carry on the work of mercy. We therefore appeal to our countrymen for assistance, urging each to do all he can. The willingness of the German people to make sacrifices will not halt at the frontier when it is a question of saving unfortunate fellow-men from misery and death."

The foreign committee, which is being organized to supervise relief work, includes besides the American and Spanish Ambassador at Berlin and Vienna, the Archbishops of Posen and Cracow, Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Ernest Bicknell, representing the Rockefeller Foundation. After investigating the situation the committee believes that it will be able to buy grain and food supplies in Rumania without resorting to the expensive method of transporting them across the sea.

Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium is conducting negotiations with the German authorities to obtain assurances not only that requisitions of food shall cease in the region of occupation and the region of operations in Belgium, but that financial levies on towns and provinces shall be abandoned.

The German Government pledges have hitherto extended to the non-requisition of food supplies, imported by the commission or such supplies as must be replaced by imports from America.

NEWS TO OFFICIALS HERE.

Foundation's Secretary Knows Only of Conferences with Germans.

Officials of the Rockefeller Foundation could throw no light last night on the statements made in Berlin and The Hague that the organization would join with the German authorities to succor the starving people of Poland.

Starr J. Murphy, when informed over the telephone at his home in Montclair, N. J., last night of the report, said that it was news to him.

Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Foundation, said that he had received no information to confirm the dispatches regarding participation in the relief of Poland. He added that Rockefeller representatives had been investigating conditions in that country and conferring with German officials and representatives of the American Red Cross and the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium, but until the Foundation heard from these representatives no announcement could be made.

THREAT CUTS FOOD PRICES.

Court-Martial Menace in Warsaw Causes 25 Per Cent. Decline.

WARSAW, Feb. 7.—Military orders have been issued prohibiting speculation in food or other necessaries of life, under penalty of court-martial.

Since this regulation went into effect artificially advanced prices have fallen 25 per cent.

ESTIMATES MILLION REFUGEES

French Minister Figures Total in Belgium and Northern France.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, announced today that the refugees in Belgium or invaded French departments numbered approximately one million, half of whom had been housed by prefects.

GERMANS DRAIN BELGIUM.

They Are Said to Respect Food Sent But to Take Supplies on Hand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—From a neutral just returned from Belgium I learn that the German authorities, while most careful to avoid direct confiscation of any foodstuffs sent for relief of Belgian sufferers, are making such heavy inroads on all kinds of domestic supplies that the effects of relief work are being largely nullified.

"It is true," said my informant, "that the German officials scrupulously avoid interference with shipments of relief supplies. It is true that they show a most accommodating spirit to put every facility in the way of Americans engaged in the work of distribution, but it is also true that they are making such heavy levies on Belgium's remaining resources for the benefit of the German troops that the effect of relief work is being seriously diminished. It is like pouring water into a sieve—the food intended for Belgian civilians reaches them, but their own stores and supplies are steadily drained for the benefit of the German soldiers."

Marks Names Another Commission.

Borough President Marks has appointed Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman, and Miss Harriet McDaniels, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Joseph S. Marcus, Dr. Herman Lorber, Howard Bradstreet, Louis Lande, Lloyd T. Williams, Dr. Antonio Pisani, Dr. Henry Fleischman, M. A. Rofrano and Nathaniel Phillips members of a Lower East Side Commission to co-operate with him in improving conditions in the neighborhood.

JAPAN'S THREAT TO CHINA.

Ministed in Tokio Cables That Employment of Force Is Menaced.

PEKING, Feb. 7.—Military action to enforce its demands upon China has been threatened by the Japanese Government, according to a cable message from the Chinese Minister at Tokio. It is believed in official circles here, however, that the communication should not be taken too seriously.

Both public men and newspapers are urging President Yuan Shih-kai to let Japan seize by force what she wishes, as China would be unable to oppose her, but to refuse to grant humiliating concessions. It is reported that President Yuan Shih-kai intends to meet some of the demands, granting Japan such concessions as would be given to any other country, but stubbornly resisting any transgression of China's sovereign rights. The Government is observing Japan's requirement that secrecy be maintained in conducting negotiations, as it is desired to give Japan every opportunity of moderating her demands without losing prestige.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Japan's requirement that China keep secret the negotiations between the two countries now being carried on to determine the relation of these two countries to each other, following the capture of Kiao-Chau, prevents the United States Government for the present from knowing just what the demands and discussions between Japan and China comprehend.

Practically no information has been received from either Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio or Minister Reinsch at Peking, giving any definite idea as to what the demands of Japan include, notwithstanding the fact that the negotiations have been in progress for some time.

That the negotiations for the present are considered by Japan as a matter solely between herself and China until an understanding is reached on which the United States and other powers subsequently may be consulted is believed by officials here, although they admit their ignorance of the purposes of either Japan or China.

The United States, in a note to Japan soon after the latter issued her ultimatum to Germany, placed itself on record as "expecting to be consulted" in any territorial changes incident to the taking of Kiao-Chau, but assurances have come in London press dispatches that the question of territory is not involved in the present discussion, concessions and commercial advantages alone being under consideration.

MORE AID FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Women Will Equip Lying-In Hospital for Belgian Mothers.

The women of the Riverdale section of the city have decided to equip a château in Brittany, France, as a lying-in hospital, which will be used as a retreat for the destitute mothers and infants of the Belgian war zone. Mrs. Edward C. Delafield is at the head of the movement, and among those associated with her are Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Leonard Giegerich, Mrs. Walter Laidlaw, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. James Ludlow, Mrs. H. H. Janeway, Mrs. Eugene L. Delafield, Mrs. Frederic Cole, Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Miss Anne Webb, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Mrs. John M. High, Mrs. Francis Boardman, Mrs. Carroll Brown, and Mrs. W. R. Campbell.

They have already sent a trained nurse to France to make a study of the situation in the Franco-Belgian war zone and to report back at the earliest opportunity as to the needs created by the war at the western end of the battle front.

NO PEACE AT PEACE MEETING

Chicago Affair Develops Into a Pro-German Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—J. J. O'Leary of New York, President of the American Truth Society, today denied England, criticised America, and pleaded for Germany at a mass meeting of the American Neutrality League, of which the avowed purpose was the promotion of peace.

His mention of William Jennings Bryan brought forth hisses, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls' Church, arose and declared he would leave the platform unless neutrality was preserved. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city, a large percentage of the audience being Germans.

"I believe it was right in this hall that William Jennings Bryan, our gifted Secretary of State, proclaimed that the Republican Party was trying to crucify the people of this country upon a cross of gold," Mr. O'Leary said. "He now is trying to crucify the fatherland of more than 25,000,000 of our people upon a cross of British gold."

30 OFFER THEIR BLOOD.

Knickerbocker Bread Line Furnishes Candidates for Doctors.

When Sergeant Gunn, in charge of the police handling the bread line at the Hotel Knickerbocker, told the line of hungry men yesterday afternoon that one of them could earn $15 by giving a quart of his blood, there was a great rush of applicants, out of which Dr. M. L. Morris of Bellevue Hospital picked thirty of the most likely looking ones. Dr. Morris was working in the interests of Mrs. Florence Leonard, 39 years old, of 299 West Twelfth Street, who is in the hospital suffering from a cancerous growth in the abdomen which has caused many hemorrhages. Blood transfusion is necessary if her life is to be saved.

Her husband, a waiter out of work, was willing to give his blood, but he had liver trouble which made his blood unsuitable. The Knickerbocker candidates will report at the hospital this morning, when one will be selected.

DEWEY'S OLYMPIA GROUNDS

Mishap Delays Old Flagship on Voyage South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—The United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at Manila Bay, grounded today on Rattlesnake Shoals, near the harbor entrance, but was floated at high tide with the assistance of the Coast Guard cutter Yamacraw. No damage was done to the Olympia, and she proceeded on her way to New Orleans.

The Olympia, which had been here for three years, recently was put into commission for the purpose of participating in the formal opening of the Panama Canal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—The American schooner William H. Yerkes was wrecked today on Frying Pan Shoals, and will be a total loss. The members of the vessel's crew were rescued and brought here by the buoy tender Mangrove. The schooner was bound from Tampa for Baltimore with a phosphate rock cargo.

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CELESTINS

CHLOROFORM BURNS POINT TO MURDERS

Continued from Page 1.

she rang the bell for Mors five times within a few hours, and was told by him that she would be sorry if she summoned him again. She did so in the course of an hour or so, and the next day she died.

There were a few in the home yesterday who expressed the opinion that Mors might have caused the death of Jacob Groh, a seventy-two-year-old inmate, who was killed on Dec. 14 when a swinging scaffold from which he was painting the building fell to the ground. The scaffold fell when a rope supporting it broke, and the suggestion was that Mors cut the rope. Coroner Dunn investigated the death of Groh at the time and found nothing suspicious, but he said yesterday that, owing to recent developments, he would inquire into the supposed accident again.

Mors Tells of Killings.

All that has developed in connection with the death of the eight persons in the home has resulted from the original confession made by Mors to Assistant District Attorney Murphy. Mors walked into District Attorney Perkins's office last Tuesday and calmly announced that he wanted to tell of a number of murders. He was turned over to Mr. Murphy and, because his English is imperfect, he was permitted to speak in German, Louis Lustig acting as interpreter. With questions by Mr. Murphy and answers by Mors, the interview began in this fashion after the visitor had said his name was Frederick Mors, and that until the day before he had been employed in the German Odd Fellows' Home in Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers, since last July:

"Now go ahead and tell me what happened."

"Twice they attempted to kill two sick persons there, the first time with morphine and the second time with pulverized arsenic acid."

Mr. Murphy then asked the name of the man "they" tried to kill with morphine, and Mors replied that his last name was Hitzel, but he did not know his first name. The attempt had been made, he said, early last October. The questions and answers then continued:

Q.—Why did they try to poison him? A.—He was in the way.

Q.—In the way of what? A.—They don't like if old people get very sick and they have too much trouble with them.

Q.—How old was this man? A.—Well, I think about 70 years.

Q.—How long had he been in the home? A.—I don't know, sir; he was there before I was. Probably a year or two.

Q.—Did he die? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How soon after the morphine was given to him? A.—Probably four or five days, but it does not show that it was the result of the morphine.

Q.—What did he seem to die of? A.—He had nephritis kidney trouble; the morphine was given for the purpose of making a quick end of him.

Q.—Who gave him the morphine. A.—I.

Q.—How much did you give him and how many doses? A.—Once eight or nine pills, one-third of a grain.

Q.—Is that the only time you gave him any? A.—I gave him morphine more than once, but not for the purpose of killing him.

Q.—You gave him morphine other times—to this man? A.—Yes, I gave him morphine several times, but according to medical prescription—not to kill.

Said an Official Directed Him.

Mr. Murphy then asked, "At whose direction did you give this morphine—the fatal dose?" and Mors named an official of the home. Mr. Murphy then asked Mors if he knew of any other instance where the official had "had people put out of the way or killed," and Mors replied that "the next man was Henzel," who, he said, "suffered in the spine." And he added that the official of the institution told him to give the man arsenic. Mr. Murphy then asked how old the man was, and Mors answered that he was between 65 and 70 years old, and had been in the home several years.

"And was it the same official who told you to give arsenic to him?" Mr. Murphy asked, and Mors replied, "Yes, sir." When Mr. Murphy asked how much arsenic had been given the man Mors replied:

"I could not tell you how much, because I received the arsenic in a small glass from the official, and I am not a druggist and don't know exactly how much arsenic there was in it."

The interview then continued:

Q.—What was your position up there? A.—I was employed first off as a porter and later I was a nurse

Q.—What training did you take to make a nurse? A.—I have studied medicine in Europe and I know something about it and I have a lot of experience.

Q.—Where did you study medicine? A.—I don't want to say.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—Three-quarters of a year.

Q.—And when you came here did you go immediately to this position that you have been occupying? A.—No, sir; this was my first position in this country, but I had enough money for the first three months to do without work.

Q.—What boat did you come over on? A.—I don't care to say that.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—I don't want to say that.

Q.—Have you left your position at the Odd Fellows Home? A.—Yes; discharged.

Mr. Murphy asked why, and Mors replied that the official who had told him to administer the poison had bothered him all the time and "wanted to get rid" of him. When Mr. Murphy asked how the official had bothered him, Mors replied:

"Well, I could not satisfy him in any work in any way at all; no matter what did, he found fault with it, and I didn't want to have any quarrel with him because I knew that if I am looking for another position I would have to go back and get references from him."

Mors Tells of His Discharge.

The questions and answers then continued

Q.—So you left without obtaining any references from him? A.—Yes, I didn't ask for any references; I was afraid of him; I knew that he was working at something—to do something behind my back, and I was afraid he would put me into some trouble. I could not do my work conscientiously because I was afraid of the Superintendent.

Q.—You were afraid that he would do something to you? A.—I was afraid that he will put me into some trouble, that he will blame me for things that are happening there, and he is just the kind of man that I will have to be afraid of.

Q.—Did he ever say anything to you about making trouble for you or blaming you to any of the people in authority in the home? A.—He didn't threaten me at all, but I could see that he was doing me harm by methods that came up that had absolutely nothing to do with the institution.

Q.—Just what were those methods? A.—Well, he was never satisfied with the work that I was doing; he said that this I ain't doing right and that work I ain't doing right, and then against the will of the committee of the home he discharged me. My opinion is that he wanted to get rid of me because I knew—

Q.—Knew too much of him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he discharge you or did you just leave of your own volition? A.—During the day we had a couple of quarrels, and I told him that I could not go on any further the way it is, and in the evening he sent for me. I went into his office and they told me that I may go. I didn't have to leave the place; if I would have gone to the committee I could have stayed there, but I could not stand it any longer.

Arsenic Paralysed Him.

After learning from Mors that the unusual clothes he wore had been brought by him from Germany, the Assistant District Attorney returned to the case of the man to whom arsenic had been given, and asked if the dose had proved fatal. Mors replied in the affirmative, and the next question was:

Q.—Do you remember when it was that he died? A.—The beginning of November or the latter part of October.

Q.—You say he had spinal trouble? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he paralyzed? Could he move his arms and legs? A.—No, the last few days he could hardly move—walk around; only after he got the arsenic he got to be paralyzed.

Q.—You don't know how much it was of the arsenic that you gave him or how strong dose? A.—Well, there was about as much as you could put on the point of a small table knife.

Q.—Do you think he ever did this with any other patients? A.—I killed six there with chloroform; one I killed in his presence and the second one I killed in his presence and the rest by his orders.

Q.—What was the name of the first one whom you killed in his presence with chloroform? A.—Garst.

Q.—And his first name? A.—I don't know the first name.

Q.—When was that? A.—About eight or fourteen days after the death of Henzel.

Q.—The next one that you killed in his presence, what was his name and when did you kill him? A.—The second one was a woman by the name of Piazza.

Q.—When did she die? A.—In the beginning of December in the new home at Yonkers.

Mr. Murphy then asked how old these two victims had been and Mors said that each was "about 68 or 70." Mr. Murphy then asked the names of the other four chloroform victims and Mors said they were "Mrs. Trel, Mrs. Heuser, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Schultz." The transcript goes on:

Q.—And did you administer chloroform to each of these? A.—Yes, Sir; I gave each one of them chloroform.

Q.—How did you give it to them? A.—I took cotton and put four grammes of chloroform on it and put it to their noses.

Q.—At what time did you do this? In the evening or afternoon or in the morning? A.—Once in the evening and a couple of times noontime, and a couple of times in the afternoon.

Q.—Were those patients all in separate rooms or were they in a ward? A.—Two in a room; sometimes one in a room.

Poisoner Got $18 a Month.

Mr. Murphy then naming the man by his position asked if the same official of the institution who had directed the murder of the first two victims had also directed the chloroforming of the last six. Mors replied:

Yes, the first time he was there personally—with Mr. Garst—and all the rest of the times he was always there either just before or right after the death, when I told him that he was going or gone, but always by his direction.

Q.—Did he give you any money for that? A.—No. Nothing more than my salary.

Q.—What was your salary? A.—Eighteen dollars a month and my room and board.

Q.—How was it that you happened to be employed there? Were you recommended there or did you just look for a position? A.—They looked for a porter and I got the place through an advertisement.

Q.—And how long were you acting as porter before you took up the position as nurse? A.—Well, I have always been porter and nurse, both. In the beginning there were not many sick and later on there were more sick people in the house, and then I have done both nursing and porter work.

Q.—How was it that you happened to come here to this office? A.—Well, I inquired where the District Attorney was; I wanted to have my conscience cleared and I wanted to give myself up.

This ended the interview, but on the following day Detectives Oswald and Willemse of the New York police force and Lieut. McGowan and Sergt. Healy of the Yonkers force questioned Mors in Bellevue Hospital, and he greatly amplified his confession, giving the many little details of the alleged poisoning episode that have since been corroborated by other employes and inmates of the home. Investigation of the records of the home showed that, whereas Mors had misspelled some of the names of his supposed victims, he had named them correctly phonetically, and it was easy for the police to pick out the dead inmates to whom he referred. Also, say the police, Mors amended his confession to the extent of saying that three inmates instead of two had been killed with arsenic or morphine and five, instead of six, with chloroform.

Girl Taken From Home.

Charles P. Warner, Superintendent of the S. P. C. C. in Yonkers, yesterday took from the home the fourteen-year-old girl, Amelia Buonopane, who was in charge of the medicine room of the institution. He placed her in the society's shelter at 111 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, where she will remain until she is wanted for further testimony in the case. Mr. Warner will continue today his investigation of the charge that children in the home have been treated cruelly.

Various committees of the ninety lodges that own the home held regular meetings there yesterday, and after discussion it was decided that no formal action should be taken until the regular meeting of the Directors of the home, to be held tomorrow in the Odd Fellows Home at 67 St. Mark's Place.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx said yesterday that he would receive a report today from the assistant he had assigned to investigate the cases of the persons alleged to have been poisoned in the Bronx, and that his actions would depend upon the nature of the report. He announced his willingness either to assist the Westchester authorities or to conduct the main prosecution, should the investigation lead to one.

BOMB LAID TO BLACK HAND.

Explosion Terrifies Guests in a Brooklyn House.

Thomas McAleen was entertaining friends at his home on the second floor of a two-story house at 216 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, last night, when a terrific explosion downstairs drove the guests to the windows shouting for help. The police found that an explosion in the vestibule on the first floor had blown out both doors of the vestibule and almost completely wrecked the stairway leading to the second floor.

As no traces of a bomb were found, they were inclined to think that a stick of dynamite had been used. McAleen had no enemies who would have been likely to do anything of the sort, he said, and the police thought the explosion was a Black Hand attempt on the family of Joseph Giovanetti, a grocer, who occupies the first floor and basement.

The Giovanettis were not at home at the time, and it is not known whether they have been threatened or not.

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Pugnani-Kreisler
(b) En Bateau.....*Debussy*
Mr. Fradkin.
4. (a) Mandoline.....*Debussy*
(b) Paysage.....*Hahn*
(c) Aime-Moi.....*Bemberg*
Miss De Courcy.
5. Waltz—Opus 64, No. 1.....
Chopin-Rosenthal
Air de Ballet.....*Moszkowski*
Homer E. Williams,
with aid of Chickering Grand Player Piano.
6. (a) Caprice Viennois....*Kreisler*
(b) Capricietto.....*Mendelssohn*
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State in All Has Only 4,800 Cells—Cost of Maintenance of Institutions Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The income from manufactures in New York State prisons hit a new low mark in 1914, according to the annual report of Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, which will be sent to the Governor tomorrow. This decrease is even more marked than that recorded for the preceding year.

It cost to run Sing Sing in 1914 $248,804.39; in 1913, $235,898.69, and in 1912, $222,059.57. While the total of sales from the Sing Sing shops has stood at approximately $310,000, the profits for 1914 were $40,833.39, as compared with $76,884.63 in 1912. The report of the Superintendent holds the destruction by fire in 1913 of the factories for the manufacture of carts and wagons, mats and matting responsible in large measure for the falling off. It, however, is interesting to note that the total earnings of the three big State prisons, Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn, have fallen to $133,860.81, as compared with $139,502.67 in 1913 and $190,781.57 in 1912. The maintenance cost of the three prisons jumped more than $60,000 last year.

The report shows that the number of inmates of the State's prisons on Sept. 30, 1913, was 4,604; on Sept. 30, 1914, 4,852, an increase of 248. A large proportion of this increase occurred in the Winter months of 1913-1914. The increase this Winter brought the number on Jan. 2, 1915, up to 5,052. It is the Superintendent's theory that the unemployed swell the number of those in prison. The Superintendent thinks it probable that by April 1 there will be 5,500 men confined in State prisons. To accommodate this number there are in all the prisons 4,800 cells.

In the three big prisons and in Great Meadows, Matteawan, Dannemora, the State Prison for Women, and on the State Farm for Women there were under restraint in all 6,544 persons. The total maintenance cost was $1,244,753.46.

A table prepared by the Superintendent shows that it is at the age of 23 that most persons are sent to prison. The four big institutions received 336 persons last year at the age of 23. At the age of 61 two were committed, but at 63 the number jumps to ten. The oldest man committed was 88 years of age.

"The parole system," Supt. Riley says, "has worked satisfactorily, and should be extended. If it is not thought wise to make first offenders now confined for the lesser crimes eligible for parole in one year, the provision fixing minimum terms should be repealed, so that Judges may have wider discretion in imposing sentences."

Speaking of the growth in the number of alien prisoners, the report says:

"While there was an increase of 95 in three years in the total number of inmates, there were 222 more aliens. This increase has been constant since 1906. Aliens constitute 32 per cent. of the prison population of the State. The maintenance of the alien prison population was last year more than $250,000. Many aliens were convicted and sent to our State prisons for carrying concealed weapons and minor offenses, who have been but a short time in the United States. This class of aliens should be turned over to the Federal authorities for deportation."

The report shows that the enrollment at schools in State prisons was 3,122, and the average daily attendance 1,217.

"Changes in the methods of enforcing discipline have been gradually made," the report says. "The regulations when I assumed office were based upon the theory that punishment should follow every infraction of the prison rules. It has been found, however, that by granting certain privileges for good conduct and efficient work, and withholding them from the undeserving, a remarkable change in the attitude of the inmates toward prison officials has resulted."

The report also records the abolition of dark cells.

Concerning Sing Sing, Supt. Riley says: "The housing of prisoners under the conditions prevailing ought not to continue longer than is absolutely necessary." The report advocates the construction of a prison for women at some point near New York City.

Concerning the employment of convicts on State highway construction the report says:

"While it was necessary to have a few men returned who were unfitted to perform the work required, or were guilty of violation of regulations, the conduct of the men generally was excellent. There was no complaint of misconduct from any outside source.

"It is entirely practical to employ at least twice the number of men in highway construction the coming year. I respectfully urge that $100,000 at least be appropriated for the purpose."

To Award American Safety Medals.

The annual award of gold medals by the American Museum of Safety will take place in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Wednesday evening. The Rathenau medal, which last year was awarded to Thomas A. Edison, will not be awarded this year because of the war. It was founded by the noted German scientist, Emil Rathenau.

ASKS MONEY FOR COTTAGES.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Issues an Appeal.

To meet the increasing demand for accommodation for orphans and destitute children being made upon it, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, appealed yesterday for funds to construct and maintain additional cottages at its model home at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The institution at Pleasantville consists of an administration building and schools and seventeen cottages. It accommodates at present about 600 children, between the ages of 6 and 14 years. Upon the payment of $15,000, a cottage will be named after the donor, or in the name of any person suggested by the donor.

The following cottages have been given: The Florence L. Reckendorfer, the Sigmund Neustadt, the Albert Lewisohn, the Louis Gans, the Alma, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, the Parent Organization, the Morris Loeb, the Milton E. Lehman, the Moritz Warburg, the Mayer Lehman, the Rosalie Lewisohn, the George Blumenthal, Jr., and the Louis A. Heinsheimer.

Contributions of any amount sent to Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent, at Pleasantville, N. Y., will be acknowledged.

TROUBETZKOY TO BE JUDGE.

Will Decide Dancing Contest at Votes for Women Ball.

Prince Troubetzkoy is to be the judge of the tango contest at the Votes for Women ball of the Women's Political Union at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 16, and Albert Herter will look after the decorations. Mlle. Cyrena La Homa, the fifteen-year-old danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera House is to give a barefoot dance. There will be a refreshment table in charge of a number of prominent women, who will dispense "soft" drinks at the most moderate prices.

Twenty thousand tickets at 50 cents each have been issued. They can be obtained at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue or the W. P. U. headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

The prizes of the dancing contests will be engraved copper cups. In the general dance contest there will be rapid changes from one dance to another without cessation of music. Miss Anna Constable will be in entire charge of the dancing floor.

CITY'S EXHIBIT AT FAIR.

Buttons Will Make New York Conspicuous at San Francisco.

Charts, photographs, moving pictures and models dealing with different phases of New York life will be shown at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco as part of the city's exhibit there. A huge model showing the photography of the city and outlying districts is now being hurried to completion in the basement of the Municipal Building. The moving pictures will show the crowded conditions in the subways, subway constructive work, skyscrapers, tunnels, bridges, shipping in the rivers and harbor, departmental activities, such as police and firemen responding to signals, children in the city's playgrounds and prisoners at work on Blackwell's Island.

A burnished button with the crest of the city of New York is to be employed in attracting 10,000 framed photographs of the city's municipal activities to the burlapped walls of the city's building on the exposition grounds. Replicas of the button will be worn by city uniformed attendants in charge of the city building and the exhibit and duplicates of it will be engraved on stationery for the use of all visitors.

Protests Curb Ordinance.

Amendments to the ordinance making the city responsible for the repair of curbs and sidewalks in all boroughs will be voted on at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Citizens' Union has sent letters to every member of the board urging that the proposal would involve too great expense to the city. In Manhattan alone the cost would be $500,000 a year, the Union says.

PROTESTS TO WALSH ON ALLEN'S CHARGES

F. A. Cleveland Demands Bureau of Municipal Research Receive a Chance to Reply.

CALLS ACCUSATIONS FALSE

Magazine Editor, Who Wanted to Testify Before Industrial Relations Commission, Complains.

F. A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, yesterday wrote to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, protesting against the manner in which the testimony of Dr. William H. Allen that the bureau had been unduly influenced was introduced, and asking that an opportunity to answer it be given to the Bureau. He said in part:

"Your commission in the exercise of powers conferred on it by the Federal Government has chosen to put Mr. Cutting and me in the position of making answer to innuendoes and questions that imply a belief that we and our associates have been "bought," and are no longer worthy of public confidence. You have waited until after our testimony was submitted on indefinite and implied charges to put your special agent, Mr. Allen, on the stand.

"You knew that Mr. Allen had a bias and your commission has actually employed him for weeks with public authority to ransack private offices for material to support his preconceived conclusions. You have put him on the stand in the afternoon of the last day of your hearings in New York, thus giving no opportunity to answer publicly direct statements which are false and misleading.

"Therefore, I ask that this letter be read into your record as a protest against such use of the inquisitorial powers of the Federal Government, and I also ask on behalf of the bureau that it be given an opportunity to file an answer."

As an instance of the sort of thing he complains against Mr. Cleveland refers to the report of a conversation between Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Dr. Allen, which he asserts the latter represented unfairly in his testimony. He adds:

"Mr. Allen is also reported to have represented conversations with Mr. Cutting and other Trustees which to my own personal knowledge, having been present at the meetings referred to, are absolutely false, and if such representations were made by Mr. Allen, as is reported in the public press, they have no other purpose than to get into your record allegations by him that would defame the character of his former associates at a time when it was known to him that no opportunity would be given to test his credibility as a witness."

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, yesterday gave out correspondence between himself and Mr. Walsh, who refused on Saturday to call Mr. Kellogg to the stand before the commission. Mr. Kellogg says that in October Mr. Walsh charged him with publishing in The Survey, under compulsion of "his patrons and masters," an editorial on the investigation of industrial relations by the Rockefeller Foundation, and quotes an article referring to the matter published in another magazine and written by George Creel, which he thinks reflects Mr. Walsh's opinions.

His demand to be called to the stand, that these criticisms of his action be threshed out, was refused by Mr. Walsh in a letter dated on Saturday, on the ground that "it would be exceedingly bad taste, as well as highly improper from a public standpoint, to inject the same into a public hearing of the commission." He offers to discuss the matter with Mr. Kellogg in the columns of The Survey or any other publication.

British Steamer Afire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Feb. 7.—The British steamer Grindon Hall, from Havana for London, put into this port today with fire in her hold.

COLLECTORS REPORT FREIGHT PILED UP

Continued from Page 1.

there was no freight congestion on that line, but that it was not a large carrier of grain.

F. La Bau, Freight Traffic Manager of the New York Central, said that the freight congestion here was serious, that there was no prospect of improving conditions immediately, but that the congestion probably would not grow worse.

"We have between five and six million bushels of grain awaiting shipment abroad," he said. "We have about three million bushels in elevators, between 700,000 and 800,000 bushels afloat in the harbor and about 2,500,000 bushels in cars between Weehawken and Syracuse. The prospect for shipping this is pretty poor at present. However, it looks as if we would be able to get ocean bottoms enough to enable us to ship about the same amount of grain each week as is received here. But it appears that it will be some time before we can ship grain out faster than it comes in. We are at present handling all the grain that is offered for shipment, but we are not reaching out for any. The congestion is about the same, I believe, on the other large railroads, which handle grain extensively."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, said:

"These are the statistics: This country exported for the week ended Feb. 6 the amount of 9,883,000 bushels of wheat, as against 3,779,000 during the corresponding week in 1914 and 3,859,000 for the corresponding week in 1913. We exported last week 482,000 bales of cotton, against 207,000 for the same week in 1914.

"There is at present a large wheat and a large cotton movement abroad. Ships are being found for the purpose. In fact, so much wheat is going abroad that Chicago is very much alarmed for fear that the large export will deplete the domestic supply. With the congestion in harbors abroad, it would be impossible, even if there were more ocean bottoms available, to increase the export of grain and cotton very rapidly."

War has increased the activity of the American sailing ship, and today our flag is seen in ports where for years no sailing ship has carried it. Two schooners dropped down the bay yesterday, and "Bill" Quigley, who, as man and boy for fifty years, has been a boatman in this port, said the scene reminded him of the old days. For the first time in twenty years an American four-masted schooner is carrying our flag to Rio Janeiro.

Lack of steamships for carrying freight and the advantage of transporting it under the American flag are said to be responsible for the sending of so many of our sailing vessels to foreign ports. Many of these craft have been running to Southern and Eastern ports in the coal and lumber-carrying trade or transporting general merchandise.

The ships Pass of Balmaha and Vincent have sailed from here loaded with cotton for Bremen, and the ship Brynhilda is now at Pier 27, Brooklyn, loading cotton for the same port. The bark Normandy is loading in South Brooklyn for Liverpool. The schooner Thomas F. Pollard is now on her way for Genoa, and the American schooner Fairfield and the steamer Carl F. Cressy are bound for Rio Janeiro. The bark Windrush, the schooners Ada F. Brown, the Charles G. Endicott, and the E. Starr Jones are loading here for Rio Janeiro.

ONLY 21 WORKING DAYS LEFT.

Senate Leaders Soon Must Choose Between Ship and Supply Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—With twenty-one working days left in the life of the Sixty-third Congress, the fate of the Government Ship Purchase bill, which is obstructing progress in the Senate, still remains uncertain. Whether it will be held before the Senate until passed or the gavel signals the end of the session on March 4, to the exclusion of appropriation bills, must be determined by the President and Administration leaders. Some definite understanding on this point probably will be reached within a few days. In fact, it is likely that the President will discuss the situation tomorrow with the Senators who have been standing valiantly for the bill through the last week of party rebellion.

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ADDRESSES CITY COLLEGE.

E. P. Wheeler in Baccalaureate Talks on American Democracy.

Before a very large audience Everett P. Wheeler of the Class of '56 delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the New York City College. Mr. Wheeler was introduced by President Mezes as a constant friend of the college. His theme was the American democracy. Mr. Wheeler said that the fact that it had lasted and had attracted so many citizens of foreign birth was proof that it was a success. He gave very briefly the underlying principles of the Constitution and showed the source of each one. He wanted his hearers to realize that the progress of our democracy had been unsurpassed and that it was obtained by not bowing down before the idol of omnipotent government.

Immediately following the address Prof. Baldwin of the college tendered an organ recital. He chose his selections from Hollins, Bach, Beethoven, Schubert and Wagner.

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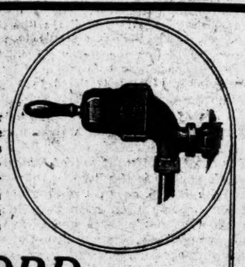

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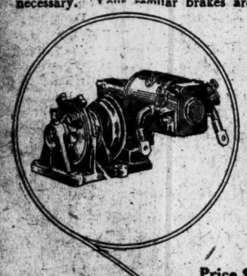

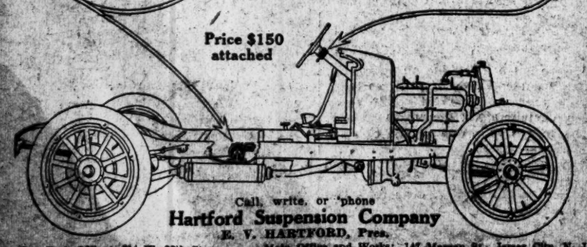

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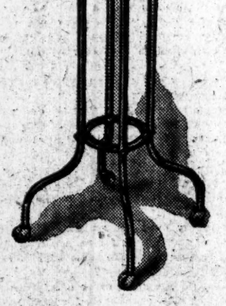

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1915.

BENEFACTORS OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

Two kinds of benefactors of their countrymen testified at Friday's all-star session of the Industrial Commission. Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. ROCKEFELLER represented the sort that will attract most attention. Each of them has given away in public benefactions hundreds of millions of dollars. Since they are still giving, and it is necessary to add their private benefactions, they should be credited with having given away a sum of money almost incomprehensible but a little while ago, besides retaining together a billion, or some such sum, since a few score millions are of little account in the balance sheets of these prodigies of finance. No wonder attention is riveted on these wizards of dollars. It is idle to make common men of them, and yet the mystery of their accumulations cannot be discovered from their testimony. Both of them were frankness itself. Mr. CARNEGIE testified with the relish of youth, and could hardly be stopped. He might almost be called an ideal rich man, with no troubles except best how to serve his fellow-men. His millions are nothing in particular to him, in this world or the next. He is pledged to a state of affairs at some distant date which will cause him no embarrassment in passing through the eye of a needle.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER is an example of another type of rich man. His wealth does rest heavily upon him. His public charities are his chief care. They are on the scale of institutions, and it is difficult to find men competent to administer them, or to defend them against their assailants in the name of the public interest. Mr. CARNEGIE's public gifts have not escaped criticism, but the rancor against the Rockefeller foundations is incomprehensible. The bitterness is so great and felt by so many that it takes boldness to challenge it. Certainly it cannot be justified upon anything extracted by the inquisitors. Intensely interesting as is their testimony from a personal standpoint, there is nothing in it at which it is possible to point the finger of scorn. Yet it is not to be denied that such was the expectation, if not the intention, of the appointment of the Commission.

On the contrary, what appear are facts impossible to match anywhere at any other time, or in any other country at this time. There was no man on the Commission, or in the room, whose expectation of a fortune for himself might not have been better than the prospects for either Mr. CARNEGIE or Mr. ROCKEFELLER at their beginnings. Neither money, nor birth, nor politics, nor friends gave them their positions. At the end of their careers they are simple Americans, without decorations or titles, and rather on defense for their accomplishments than presumers upon their possessions. There are self-made men everywhere, but not such giants. There are proud titles and great fortunes, both earned and unearned, but they have gone almost altogether to the learned, or the possessors of privilege by birth. It has been said that these fortunes were made by privilege, but it was the sort of privilege available to others by law and not running in the names of these remarkable witnesses.

This is not the exaltation of wealth, nor the denial of virtues to the poor. It is a paean to our institutions, to our country, and to the civilization which enables the accumulations of almost countless millions by selling cheap goods after good treatment of labor. Neither of these men dealt in dear products. Neither of them has the reputation of grinding the poor. Both of them bestowed upon society more than they accumulated. Mr. CARNEGIE's only difficulty with labor was to his credit, and the only grievance of his competitors was that he was too hard a man to fight. Mr. ROCKEFELLER's testimony was that his entrance into the Colorado labor trouble was inadvertent, through an attempt to save a wrecked company, which would have stopped the payment of wages altogether but for his assistance. He, too, was in difficulty with competitors through his ability to undersell them. Cheap oil and cheap steel are greater blessings to those who have them in the aggregate than the millions saved from their sale.

The foil to this sort of benefactor, the "comic relief" to the situation, was the other sort of benefactor, the man whose benevolent aim is to overset the conditions under which Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. ROCKEFELLER accomplished such marvels. Mr. LINDBERGH of Minnesota is one of those lawmakers whose obsession is that they were born, and elected, to manage affairs. This is no crude thought of theirs. They have been placed in their position of instructors and benefactors by votes of those who now are receiving an installment on account of the mandate they gave. Mr. LINDBERGH's contribution to the occasion was a carefully prepared statement of the advantages of enacting prosperity. He proposes to fix reasonable returns for capital and labor and for the products of both. All that remains is to establish the relation of profit, and wages, and prices to each other. Then there will be no more swollen fortunes, but what may be described as a sort of economic trades unionism, or averaging of the returns to all who work either with their property or brain or hands. Everybody will be reasonably rich and nobody will be unreasonably poor. There are many who think that such conditions would be better than anything this world has ever seen. There is no disputing about ideals. The fact is that the accomplishments of the first sort of benefactor are solid realities, and that all their countrymen share the conditions which both enabled and produced them. On the other hand all experience shows that the providers of prosperity by statute are unable to deliver the goods. The long ranks of the unemployed now are proof of it. We had such another hard spell when Mr. LINDBERGH's predecessor in this line of effort sought to enact the relation between silver and wheat, which would have been child's play beside enacting the relative values of everything, so that nobody might have too much. The result of such efforts is that nearly everybody gets too little. All and sundry would do well to think over the contrast and determine anew which sort of benefactor is better for the country.

ECONOMY IN THE WRONG PLACE.

The Naval bill has passed the House of Representatives with appropriations for five of the sixteen coast-defense submarines cut out, with no provision for a hospital ship to displace the ancient Solace, and with other unwise curtailments. We do not dispute the great need of economy in Federal expenditures, but it should not begin with the army and navy. Unfortunately, the present practice of economy not only begins but ends with those departments. Mr. UNDERWOOD is a statesman whose assertions can never be taken lightly. But when he says that the provisions of the Naval bill as it was reported from committee would lead us into a "race of armaments" and would "end in war" he lays himself open to the charge of talking for effect.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said very truthfully, in reply to Mr. MANN's ill-advised remark that the Federal finances have been crippled by the Underwood tariff, that the real cause of the trouble was extravagant expenditures. There he hit the nail on the head. Money has been wasted, but for economy's sake the army and navy are to be denied the funds they require. It is not only an annoying situation, it is dangerous. Congress is playing with fire.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Inasmuch as the periscope observer of every German submarine is bound to know that we have no 32,000-ton four-funneled merchant ships, Capt. DOW must have felt that the American flag was not a complete disguise for the Lusitania. His wireless information about the war zone declared by Germany was doubtless lacking in details; even the date of its going into effect may have been omitted; and the declaration must have reached him in its earlier and more alarming form. It would have made any skipper nervous. Although the danger does not seem to have been imminent, we cannot forget that Capt. DOW was taking precautions not only for the safety of his ship but for the lives of many American passengers. We can afford to be indulgent about the use of our flag, a device for misleading an enemy which is not forbidden, yet we hope that emergencies of that nature will not often arise. The use of the Stars and Stripes upon foreign craft would naturally increase the risk to our own vessels in those vexed waters.

The war zone order is made much less offensive by the interpretation now put upon it by the German Government. Neutral ships are not to be sent to the bottom with all on board, as the German newspapers declared. They are merely warned that the zone is dangerous and that they may be hit by torpedoes intended for enemy ships. That is different. Yet the declaration remains what it was at first, an attempt to establish a paper blockade around the British Islands. No neutral nation is bound to respect it.

The full text of the German official memorandum declaring measures of retaliation against England is of more than passing significance. It describes England's war measures as striking not only at Germany's military strength but at her "economic life," and that it is their obvious purpose "through starvation" to "doom the "entire population of Germany to de-"struction." Since we have repeatedly been told that Germany's food supply was ample for a war indefinitely prolonged, this might be construed as evidence that her people already feel rather sharply the pinch of privation. But there are many signs that all is not going well within the empire.

The Berlin Government now frankly recognizes the unsympathetic attitude of the people of the neutral nations. The admission is significant, for the knowledge that Germany is morally isolated, that she is without support, that she is condemned in what Mr. BECK called the Supreme Court of Civilization, must be disheartening. It will tend to engender disaffection.

But with the declaration that "it is "to the interest of the neutral Powers "to see this destructive war end as "soon as possible" all the people of all the neutral countries will be in most cordial sympathy. They want to see the end, and soon. Germany's solicitude about the close of the war, however, has hitherto had reference not to the time but to the manner of its closing. She must crush England, she must overthrow all her enemies, she must win her "freedom," she must have peace upon her own terms. It is surprising that she should now be talking about peace to suit the convenience of the neutral Powers. Is there a New Temper in Berlin, too?

WHERE CAN THE CITY SAVE?

Addressing the New Era Club, Controller PRENDERGAST asked his hearers the questions soon to be heard countless times: "Do you want new taxes "or retrenchment? If retrenchment, "what can we cut down or out?" It would be well for the Controller to remember that he was elected to answer that question, not to ask it. He has had plenty of time to look around, and if now he finds that he has undertaken impossibilities, it is his opportunity to ask support in removing the obstacles to the redemption of his promise to the people. If there are laws which command expenditures which he disapproves, he would prolong his career by moving for such laws as would enable the retrenchment which the city has voted for and will have from one set of men or another.

A fair question to ask him is what expenses he considers excessive and what prevents their reduction. If he proposes instead of retrenchment a campaign for more taxes, he will find that the electorate stands where it did at the last election, with perhaps greater determination because of the disappointment now felt. His hearers, with all their unpreparedness for such a conundrum, were at no loss for a reply. They thought that graft might be cut out. The Controller answered there was none of that left, and the reply—such as might come to the lips of any one reading the investigation of the Public Service Commission—left the Controller speechless. He knows now that it is not safe to worry the taxpayers this year.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING FOR COTTON.

With the price of wheat and bread daily high and higher, and with exports of more than we can conveniently spare, the argument for the further reduction of the supply by the provision of Government shipping loses its attractiveness. Accordingly, the weight of argument is now placed on the need of shipping for cotton, of which we have too much. But this reason is worse than the other. Ambassador GERARD cables that the German price for cotton has broken from 90 pfennigs to 76, or from 22½ cents to 19. It was the increase in the German price which raised our market and enabled our sellers to raise their prices even beyond the rise in the freight market. Whatever reduces the German price tends to reduce our price, and nothing will reduce the German price so much as the increase of shipping.

Only in one way could Government shipping help our planters. It might increase the congestion of shipping reported at Rotterdam, and thus prevent the supply of cotton going beyond that port to the mills which have now less than a normal supply, but all they need under present conditions. This cablegram from the Commercial Attaché at Rotterdam was published yesterday:

> Cotton mills in Germany are running three-quarters capacity and using 150,000 bales a month. This amount is apparently provided for by ships arriving and afloat. Cotton prices are declining. Shippers are cautioned against expecting a continuation of present high prices. They should go slow about chartering ships at the present inflated charges.

If shippers at a sure profit are cautioned about going ahead too fast it would seem that a word of caution to the Government is warranted. The rate from Galveston to Bremen already has declined from $3.50 to $2.50, and to Rotterdam it has also declined. This has happened before the Government could get its bill passed, still less get its boats running. When the Government boats are ready there will be no more need for them than before the war. Always we have been able to ship everything we wanted, at lower rates than the law allowed us to provide freight in American bottoms. To provide shipping for an emergency after the emergency has disappeared is a ridiculous proposal, and contrary to the interests of those asking for it. It is still more contrary to the broad interests of those who have no especial interest in cotton, but who have a deep interest against such Government adventures in fields foreign to Government functions.

These considerations are worthy of attention in Alabama and in Nebraska, where the distribution of the cotton crop gives great anxiety. In Alabama the Legislature last week adopted a resolution declaring that "our cotton is the greatest sufferer "from want of transportation and we "need prompt action." In Nebraska's Legislature a resolution in support of the shipping bill was carried, we are told, by a "vote along party lines." Publicity is cheerfully given to such facts regarding a certain sort of support of the bill. Nothing is better suited to weaken it than evidence that the shipping is provided for political rather than commercial purposes.

The ladies evince a disposition to debate The Question. Already their letters are pouring in, courteously but vigorously assailing the position of THE TIMES in the matter of granting the suffrage to the women of this State. By all means, they must have a hearing, and a much fuller one than can be accorded in the limited space at command in the daily issues of THE TIMES. Therefore we shall set apart a liberal proportion of next Sunday's issue for their accommodation. An equal opportunity will be extended to those who oppose and those who share our views.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Dilemma Purely Imaginary. According to The Columbia (S. C.) State, this paper has viewed the trial and conviction of LEO M. FRANK in Atlanta exactly as it did the lynching in another Georgia town of five negroes who had beaten a policeman. Between the two cases, The State kindly informs us, there are real and important differences. In the one, "the accused was regularly tried in a court of justice and, after representation by counsel, found guilty and sentenced"; in the other, "the five accused negroes were set on by a mob and summarily executed."

Now, whatever THE TIMES said about the lynching of the negroes was presumably in the nature of adverse criticism, and the same thing can truly be said concerning many statements it has made about the Frank trial. To condemn each of the two proceedings, however, is not confession of inability to see any difference between them, nor does it quite justify the charging of that inability. An element of inaccuracy, therefore, to say the least of it, marks The State's assertion.

THE TIMES does see as plainly as itself that the two cases are unlike in several particulars, but it insists—oh, very gently—that it is not compelled, because of having reprehended them both, to admit the impossibility of "condemning judicial procedure in Atlanta without effectively setting the seal of approval on mob procedure in neighboring villages." There is no connection between The State's premises and its conclusion, and, besides, it begs the whole question at issue in the Frank case when it slips in as one of those premises the statement that FRANK was "regularly tried in a court of justice." Tried he was, but "regularly"—well, THE TIMES is far from being alone in holding that the irregularities were so many and so grave that the verdict found should not stand.

This is not quite the same thing as saying that the verdict was a lynch verdict, but there was mob pressure on the jurors, and the evidence on which they based their finding of guilty has been declared far from convincing by a large number of disinterested persons after careful examination of it.

Another Victim of Delusion. Letters received by a newspaper are commonly assumed to be from people who are readers of it, but occasionally one comes that betrays the author's complete ignorance of opinions held or facts presented by the paper to which he wrtes. Such is a communication that has just arrived from a man, apparently of the best intentions, who evidently suffers from a delusion that would have been removed had he read THE TIMES as carefully as he seems to have read some other journal.

For he says that he has recently "noted in the papers" that "for every dollar a man donates to the Charity Organization Society 60 cents goes to expenses and 40 to actual charity." As we have several times of late laboriously explained that this familiar charge is utterly untrue, and shown that not 40, but 100, cents of every dollar given to the Charity Organization Society for what this correspondent means by "actual charity," is so expended, our naive correspondent fails to excite us by his repetition of an unfounded accusation.

He means well, but he doesn't know, and he doesn't know because he has been following guides either false or careless. The truth as to the Charity Organization Society—and as to others that can make no such boast about "every dollar," though of those, too, many are excellent institutions—is accessible to him, and he really ought to get the facts before he asks help to form a new society for doing what is already admirably done. And with increased and more accurate information he will, it is to be hoped, come to realize that the giving of alms and doles—what is technically known as "outdoor relief"—is not the only, is not even the most important, way to "help the poor."

There be folk not wholly without sense who think it worth while to spend money in attacking poverty itself. They do not expect to conquer it today, or even next year, but they are not despairing.

A News Headline Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to draw the attention of your readers to a news item which appeared in your issue of Sunday, Feb. 7. The headline reads: "Say Women Sold Votes." The sub-headline reads: "Got a Dollar Each in School Election, Kentucky, Indictment Charges."

Many persons glance only at the headlines of such an item. But the careful reader in this case discovers that three women have been indicted for selling their votes and will be tried, together with eleven hundred men accused of similar offenses.

It would be interesting to know why THE TIMES in the headline of this article puts all the emphasis upon the political crime committed by these three women when almost 400 times as many men are accused of exactly the same crime committed at the same election and are now being tried at the same term of the same court.

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1915.

WHEN PEACE COMES.

M. Yves Guyot Believes It Should Eliminate the Hohenzollerns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly you may find room for the inclosed letter sent me by Yves Guyot, former Minister of France, with whom I was associated at the time of the Dreyfus case.

New York, Feb. 6, 1915.

[Translation.]

My Dear Confrère: Many thanks for the article ("For the German People, Peace with Freedom") which you have been good enough to send me. It is extremely well thought out and written. I believe you receive Le Journal des Economists. I am just now printing in it a study on German diplomacy.

German diplomacy has committed the most weird errors; it was Bismarck who pursued a policy of contradiction which brought about the retreat in 1890 and prepared the events of the present day.

The German Army is very powerful—but it is ever the army of the Corporal, each one of whom, with Sergeants and officers in close order formation, forces on his men; for the scheme of today ignores the individual. There are no individuals in the German Army. There is only fear.

Their strategy is always the same—one movement only—the envelopment of a flank attack, as in the battle of the Marne, by front charges. They have kept them up as far as the sea. They have not been turned, but they have been stopped. In Russia their strategy and tactics have not succeeded any better than in France. They are mechanical, and war demands, at any moment, changes and combinations.

It is impossible that Germany escape extinction. The Austro-Hungarian Army no longer exists, and the German Army has suffered severe losses, and a moral defeat proportional to the illusions which have been inculcated by the Generals.

However, I believe that the German Government has resolved not to treat for peace until the Anglo-Belgian-French Army shall have passed the Rhine, and the Russian Army shall have passed the Oder and encounters no further resistance.

The Allies, I believe, ought to do what the Allies of 1815 did in regard to Napoleon; that is, refuse to treat with any member of the Hohenzollern family. The Allies should annihilate the Government established on the Constitution of 1871, which gave to the King of Prussia absolutism for the direction of international and military affairs.

They can, at the same time, respect the people. They are making war on the State, not on the people. They have neither the power, nor the will, nor the desire either to exterminate or to decimate them. Let them sell their products, counting on their quality and cheapness to bring customers, nothing more. From that time, they will no longer desire to impose a monopoly on markets to the extent of seizing them by force.

"The State makes war. It is the people who make business."

THE NEW YORK TIMES's appeal to the Germans of the United States is extremely interesting. But what influence can they have on their compatriots who have remained in the land of their birth? THE TIMES says:

"There is no people on earth more worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom than the Germans."

So far they have not established that fact either at home or abroad. Prince von Bülow declares that they are supreme in everything, but lack ability in politics.

All their history proves this.

Tout à vous.
YVES GUYOT.

Paris, Jan. 1, 1915.

UNITED STATES BOY SCOUTS.

A Reply to Statements About Them and Their Benefit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption, "Not American Boy Scouts," an article was published in Saturday's TIMES. Without feeling for a moment that any injury to a just cause was meant, I feel that it reflects upon the integrity of those responsible for the benefit to be given for "The United States Boy Scouts" next Monday evening. I regret to say that I fear that ulterior motives have tended to retard our progress, inasmuch as it seems to have been difficult to secure co-operation in calling attention to the benefit through the agency of the newspapers of New York.

On behalf of "The United States Boy Scouts" I shall be on that platform, prepared to reply to "any nigger in any woodpile," and, since the issue is forced, I shall tell the people of the United States why their "movement does not permit its boys to carry guns and does not give them military drill." At the same time I shall tell why "The United States Boy Scouts" are taught to "carry guns" and also to "shoot them."

The first "pledge" of "The United States Boy Scouts" is "to do my duty to God and my country." You will notice that there is no refusing to "do my duty" against any possible enemy of the country. Major Gen. Leonard Wood knows what "The United States Boy Scouts" stand for. His presence tells its story. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Chief Scout, will be there.

If there is any thought other than an intense desire to honestly and honorably advance what I regard as the most important movement for the benefit and protection of the United States, I invite "any nigger in any woodpile" to state his case next Monday night. I know that you will absolve me from any possible attempt to secure cheap advertising, but ask you frankly for justice.

BURR McINTOSH.

New York, Feb. 6, 1915.

War Opinion in Spain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A London cable to THE TIMES under date of Feb. 5 represents Spanish opinion outside the restricted Court circle as overwhelmingly pro-German. My information is quite to the contrary. A personal letter from a gentleman of wide culture and experience,—an American citizen for forty years a resident of Spanish-American countries and for the past five years living in Spain, gives this summary of the situation, (Dec. 26, 1914:)

Spain is neutral, but her public men are exceedingly intent upon the issue of this Continental struggle. Conservatives of the extreme Right, with their allied interests, ecclesiastical and aristocratic, are strongly on the side of the Triple Alliance, (of Germany, in the ordinary form of statement,) while Liberals and Progressives of the Left and intermediate groups are almost altogether on the side of the Allies. Great changes are likely to come in Spain, whichever side proves victorious. If Germany, there will be a tremendous reaction, and Spain will be more than for a century what a Spanish gentleman said to me the other day, "a fief of the Inquisition." If the Allies shall prove winners, liberalizing and reform measures of vast scope will be brought forward and will probably win permanent establishment. These are mighty movements that we are witnesses to, and a new age is coming to the birth.

W. M. B.

New York, Feb. 6, 1915.

Drawbacks of Profit Sharing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Profit sharing by employes has this weak side, that the employes do not share any losses; further, that very often an inefficient producing force has the advantage of profits based solely on the work of a good selling staff; and that the profits are not divided often enough to reach men laid off before the end of the financial period.

R. G.

New York, Feb. 1, 1915.

BELGIAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

Its Life-Saving Opportunities Limited by Lack of Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, by request of the committee, to make an appeal through your columns on behalf of the Belgian Field Hospital, of which her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians is patron?

The hospital was established at Antwerp through the kind offices of the Queen of the Belgians in the first week of September, 1914, and remained there until the evacuation of the city by the Allies. In spite of tremendous difficulties and very considerable danger, the staff succeeded in safely removing every one of the wounded in the hospital to Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend.

About the middle of October the hospital was re-established at Furnes, in that small part of Belgium still held against the enemy. Since then and during the heavy fighting which has taken place in Flanders the number of cases treated has been at the rate of about 500 a fortnight, most of them serious ones.

The heroic services rendered by the brave Belgian Army to the cause of the Allies need hardly be described. They held the German forces in check while England and France were bringing up their troops; they defended Belgium stubbornly; after the retreat from Antwerp they reformed and commenced the fight again with the same unconquerable valor. Our hospital is practically the only one which can render immediate and experienced aid on a large scale to the Belgian Army. Our position is unique—we have the promise of the Belgian authorities that wherever the Belgian Army goes we shall follow, and that we shall always be "within the sound of the guns."

Most of the serious cases—and there are only too many of them—must be skillfully treated within twelve hours of the wound being received or else no treatment is of any use. Thanks to our special privileges and our near proximity (about five miles) to the firing line, we can treat these wounded men and in very many cases save lives which would otherwise be lost. But to do this, to maintain the present efficiency of the hospital and to increase the scope of its work, when the enemy is driven further back, we must have money, and plenty of it.

As an American woman who has been a nurse at the hospital since September, I ask my fellow-countrymen and countrywomen to help us. We Americans have the reputation of being a generous nation, and I am sure that my appeal will not be in vain. We want a million dollars, and we want it now. By giving to us you will be helping the wounded in the most direct and useful way possible, not one cent of your money will be wasted, and you will know that you have furnished us with the means of saving the lives of numbers of brave Belgian soldiers who would have died if we had not been able to attend to them at once. I need hardly add that, though primarily intended for Belgian wounded, the hospital treats those of any nationality.

Don't hesitate, "bis dat qui cito dat," so please send your contributions to W. S. Baillie Hamilton, Esq., Secretary Belgian Field Hospital, 21 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, England.

M. BATTLE HANCOCK, (Mrs. Mortimer Hancock.)

London, England, Jan. 14, 1915.

FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Mrs. Hearst Gives Her Reasons for Advocating Bill to Pension Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is only one thing that puzzles me about the Widowed Mothers' Pension idea—I do not see how any one who has ever given the matter one moment's serious thought can possibly oppose it.

It is so strange that we have never thought this matter out before—just think of our taking thousands of years of civilization to get down to something like common sense in a matter as important as this.

The mother's pension is not only the kind and Christian thing—it is the wise and provident thing.

Our country needs good citizens, and the one place in the world to raise good citizens is in the home.

Every little family that we can hold together while the children are small means not only that much more to the children themselves, but to the State and even to the race.

And then, it won't cost one penny more than the present system of putting these same children into some sort of an institution and making the State pay for them.

When we were investigating conditions here in New York, we found a woman who was taking care of another woman's children, and she was being paid so much a week by a certain society for each child. And the real mother—oh, she didn't count at all. She just worked and worried and lived—alone.

Why not pay her that same money and let her stay at home and take care of her own children? It's such a plain, simple proposition.

There are hundreds of women right here in New York today who have had to let their children go to institutions because they couldn't go out to work and take the right care of their children at the same time.

Now the State pays $2.50 a week to every institution for every child. Why not pay that $2.50 to the mother herself and let her keep her own children with her, where they belong?

I don't see how any one can oppose such a practical, sensible idea.

Some people seem to think that the passage of a Mother's Pension bill will mean that the city and the State will be swamped with applications for pensions.

How is that going to happen?

Where are all these brand new mothers going to come from who want these brand new pensions?

Why is it any more extravagant to give a poor widow $2.50 a week for each child than it is to give that money to some asylum for each of those same children?

Of course, there will be cases of attempted imposture. There always are, everywhere, all the time. But that matter is very simply regulated.

You can't get a child into an orphan asylum just by saying you want to get it there. You have to prove that your children need care and that you cannot give it to them. The same proofs will be exacted under the Widowed Mother's Pension bill. And it will not cost the State one penny more than it does now.

They've already proved that in Illinois and Michigan and in all the States where the Pension bill has been a law long enough to show actual results.

I don't see how any woman with children of her own can bear to think that there is any possibility of that bill being defeated.

And when it becomes a law and we become accustomed to it, I believe we shall all wonder how we ever managed to get on without it at all.

MILLICENT HEARST.

New York, Feb. 7, 1915.

Ordered to Reduce Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not strange when the papers are full every day with accounts of people being out of work, and times are certainly far from what the average business man would wish, we should receive an order from the Department of Labor to reduce the number of hands working on the fifth floor of our factory from 100 to 85 people?

This particular floor is 75 by 100, windows on three sides, skylights, and having five fire exits. The eighty-five sewing machines are put up in the most up-to-date manner, it being the lightest floor, hence the plant there. This particular building in which we are located has three stairways widely separated from each other. It has three elevators and it is equipped with a sprinkler plant of 100 per cent. requirement.

Now, the records in New York will show that there has never been a loss of life from fire in a building so equipped. If this is true, —and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity—what right has the Labor Department to practically order a great many men out of work, at least 100 men, at a time when they most need it?

J. J. LUBELL.

New York, Feb. 5, 1915.

VASSAR'S TORCH

Now Passing to the Hands of a New Bearer.

Vassar College.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when Vassar College is about to enter upon a new administration with the coming of President Henry Noble MacCracken on Feb. 1, those interested in the higher education for women are led to a backward glance over the last epoch. Dr. James Monroe Taylor, now President Emeritus of Vassar, who was its head for twenty-seven years, in that time did a notable work for the college. An educational administration marked by great material growth is apt to be remembered for brick and mortar rather than for ideals. Indeed, brick and mortar are not to be despised, particularly in an age which has learned the value for efficiency of material equipment. In Dr. Taylor's time the college changed from a little group of buildings, including one dormitory, an observatory, a museum, and one laboratory, to a great plant comprising sixteen buildings—library, chapel, laboratories, residence halls, infirmary, students' building, and art building.

But this material growth is far less significant for the history of the college than the policies and ideals which the last President held for Vassar and which the buildings helped develop. Dr. Taylor demanded the limitation of the number of students to 1,500 in order that the student body could be housed on the campus and have adequate facilities for work, and he believed in great personal care of the young people so housed in one college family. He also held Vassar College steadily to the policy of a liberal education, in which the purely vocational should have no part; he maintained that college is primarily a place for education in preparation for life, not for propagandism of any sort; and, above all, he believed that education should be deeply spiritual. So the buildings come to have significance when the six dormitories are added to the first to carry out a tradition of personal care over young women while they are being educated.

Taylor Hall, the new art building erected in honor of the retiring President, stands at the entrance of the campus, with Athens's owl and Rome's wolf on either side of the gateway, in happy symbolism of the culture which has been one of Vassar's great educational ideals. And the last professorship founded, the Chair of Political Science, commemorates Dr. Taylor's last request to his Trustees, for his desire that Vassar should educate woman for her growing position in civic and political life, through courses in the history and theory of the State, was honored before the close of the Trustee meeting, at which he expressed his hope of such a foundation by the gift of a Professorship of Political Science. In the chapel a glowing rose window, a blue flower set in flame, shines in the dark choir "in honorem praesedis James Monroe Taylor," to recall what his presence at the chapel service meant.

But more epochal than all such policies for the history of woman's education was Dr. Taylor's avowed attitude toward the subject. Perhaps the most significant document of his twenty-seven years of service is his letter in 1899 to the Trustees of Brown University, declining the great honor of the Presidency. The words of one paragraph are full of meaning:

> As I have deliberated upon the issues at stake, however, through these weeks, I have been impressed, with increasing force, that these conditions are overbalanced by the interests which would be imperiled by my leaving my present office. This conclusion has been reached slowly under the influence of a weight of assurance from the Trustees, Faculty, alumnae, and students of Vassar, and friends of education unrelated to Vassar, that I cannot set aside. I have been made to feel that the resignation of my duties here would be construed by most observers, despite my own honest protest, as an assertion that the type of work for which Vassar stands is of less importance than that of a college mainly devoted to men. I have been convinced, against my earlier judgment, that the chances of disintegration which come with every change would be very grave just now for Vassar, and that her work might be hindered for years, at least till a new leader should have gained the confidence of the college and its alumnae. I have been persuaded, too, that in the present juncture, where new problems as to the very nature of woman's education are being raised, the presence of one here who has had long experience in the work, and knows its interests and its limitations, may be of grave importance. It has seemed to me, too, that there are more men willing to give their best service to the education of men than there are to give a like earnest service for woman's education. I have been convinced also that the position offered me would present no greater opportunity for usefulness than that I now hold. The chance of directly influencing the life of one's time through the young men of a great college is alluring, but indirectly, and in an increasing degree directly, the influence of the educated woman in the home, the school, the Church, the State, and society can hardly be accounted as holding the second place. In this conclusion I have been sustained by a large number of men unrelated to either institution.

The act of declination was in itself a triumph for the cause of woman's education.

This most significant act of President Taylor's régime is the light of the torch which he hands on to President MacCracken. More than ever now, in an era when woman's work and power in home, school, city, State, and nation are developing apace with every year—more than ever now is the work of the woman's college in America a most vital part of the history of the education of the world. No field in education offers greater opportunities for the great educator who comes to the work with a steadfast belief in woman's powers, possibilities, and future of freedom and usefulness. And the lighted torch of that belief is the bequest which the last President of Vassar passes on with welcoming cheer to the new torch bearer who is to lead the college forward.

ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT,
Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Alumnae Council.

TO ONE GROWN FAMOUS.

Dear as remembered words from lips
whose speech
Forgets in these late days my very
name,
So dear the words are, crowding each
on each,
That spell your honors, contemplate
your fame.

If I were but a milestone on your way,
A tiny guidepost serving for an hour,
Urging your flagging feet yet to essay
Another mile along the path to power,
So having served, this is my rich reward—
That Time has left me at the same
crossways
To point to others that dear road you
trod
So they may bear you fresh, full
sheaves of praise.

EDNA MEAD.

CHOATE ASKS AID FOR THE SIGHTLESS

"Close Your Eyes for Three Minutes" and You'll Know Why, Says Miss Holt.

LIGHTHOUSE CLINIC CURES

Association for the Blind Has Conferred Many Benefits and Prevented Some Suicides.

The New York Association for the Blind is in sore need of money and is asking the people to contribute to its slender purse so that adequate help may be given to those who are fighting their battles in the dark. A letter from Joseph H. Choate, President of the association, tells what great work has already been done. He says:

"We are in immediate and constant need of money for the running expenses for the coming year and to pay off debts already incurred. We are also in great need of funds for better equipment and tools to find for our wards light through work."

When the association was born eight years ago it had a debt of $400 and a list of 500 blind persons and no home. Now its list contains 10,700 names and is in personal touch with 7,700 men, women and children who are without sight. It has three model equipped buildings, a workshop for blind men, a lecture bureau, and other necessary adjuncts to the work it is doing. It teaches the blind how to work for themselves and it teaches some of them to become teachers of others. There are now twenty-eight of these blind instructors. Mr. Choate's letter was dictated to a blind stenographer and written by her without a mistake. Here is a paragraph from the letter which shows what difficult work she can do:

"Through the Lighthouse clinic, during one week, five cases of blindness were 'cured.' Fifteen would-be suicides on account of blindness and enforced idleness have been rescued by the Lighthouse and taught to be wage-earners. Our home teachers paid this year 5,345 visits to the invalid or house-bound blind. Our blind pupils fill positions with the Edison Company and other large corporations, hospitals, offices, &c."

Last year $35,640.88 was received from the sale of products manufactured by the blind workers and pupils and in the same period the Lighthouse paid out about $35,883.31 to the blind direct in wages, relief, and for their work. Some of the pupils have thus become independent.

The buildings of the association are now free of debt and mortgage. Its financial condition would be much better if the war had not curtailed the usual subscriptions and sales and raised the price of the raw material. Many of the biggest men in the country have raised their voices in praise of the work done by the association. Ex-President Taft said he was glad to lend his voice in its aid and he expressed the hope that the good and generous people of this city would contribute toward its support.

"The Lighthouse Log," the journal of the association, prints an article by Miss Winifred Holt, the Secretary, in which she says:

"Never has our task been more difficult; never have we had to struggle harder to lend a hand to those shipwrecked by blindness."

In order to make the charitable realize the condition of the blind she suggests that they close their eyes for three minutes and think what unrelieved blindness might mean.

Checks may be made payable to Frederick L. Eldridge, Treasurer of the New York Association for the Blind. The office and salesroom is at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

ART NOTES.

Water Color Society's Exhibition—H. C. Denslow's Pictures of Birds.

The exhibition of the Water Color Society is a bright note in the February gloom. The fact that this is the forty-eighth occasion on which the society has invited the public to its pleasant annual party implies sustained loyalty to the water color medium through many changes of method and fashion. On the early occasions no one would have believed in Mr. Martin's brilliantly organized blottings or Irene Weir's Viennese still lifes with New York in them and Paris and a great deal of Irene Weir, or Billie Ballet's rather impudent version of the exceedingly impudent modern dancing, or Anna Dale Shaw's Chinese windows, or that epitome of metropolitan zest for a show evolved by Tony Nell. Alice Schille, with her rapid notations of color and form in a mother and child theme, would have seemed rather futurist and so would Jane Petersen's technically clever and socially expressive "Nobody."

Among the younger painters Hilda Belcher uses her medium with admirable efficiency, and in this blonde child in a studio has gained in unity of tone. There is more substance than her recent painting has betrayed in her forms and the stained-glass effect in her color is less insistent. The black background to her figure diversified by the polychromatic panel at the top is well managed, and the picture as a whole is one of the successes of the exhibition, which has much to s for contemporary skill. Hilda Ward dogs are, as usual, psychological and beautifully drawn, "Idle Moments," a child with a dog on her lap and her head on the table, by Rhoda Holmes Nichols, is a lovely cool affair of blues through which a modified sunlight is filtering. Carlton Chapman paints a gate at Moret, France, with timely soldiers, Walter Douglas clings to the types of the chicken yard, Colin Campbell Cooper shows a pearly little city under the brow of a hill, Charles C. Farley a typical water color baby in a pink cap, Olive Rush and E. Irving Couse Indian babies of quite different families. James Preston speaks with his usual crisp accent in a little Winter scene, Mr. Potthast has two synthetic beach scenes, H. Smith a couple of boats in harbor, atmospheric, by virtue of scrubbing one guesses, but agreeable in color; Ann Goldthwaite does a filmy dancer, and J. F. Carlson a country shed and a wagon drenched in the poetry of light.

The Common Birds.

To reach the Katz Galleries by way of Central Park, where everything is Winter, emerging among the familiar birds of the Summer fields, is another cheerful adventure. H. C. Denslow could say with Landor: "Nature I loved, and after nature art." His birds came first with him, and he was proficient in mounting ornithological specimens to show their natural surroundings long before he began to paint them. It is the more surprising that he is able to command his instruments with so much authority. His pictures are not merely true portraits of bluebird and robin, oriole and redwing, but charming fragments of outdoor life rearranged to conform to a compositional ideal, and beautiful in color. Like most nature lovers Mr. Denslow reads the domestic history of the bird in terms of human experience, and his catalogue is like anything but a formal exhibition document. His selection of moments and incidents to commemorate frequently shows humor. The exhibition is open until the 25th.

Foreign Lands.

At the Arlington Galleries Anna R. Brewster is exhibiting her recent pictures of Greece, Spain, Egypt, and other countries. She sees color quietly and the sun blazes less fiercely on the Nile for her than for most travelers who record their sensations. Venetian streets, with their humpbacked bridges and the Porch of the Maidens, glow with soft, sallow grays, restful and discreet. The American scene is slightly more insistent and New England makes fuller demands upon the artist's palette.

BENEFITS REVIEWED BY UTILITIES BOARD

Commission Now Under Investigation Summarizes More Than Seven Years of Regulation.

WON 80-CENT GAS CONTEST

Fewer Railway Accidents, with Better Equipment and Service, Among Improvements Mentioned.

In consequence of the attention that the Legislative Committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission has devoted to the regulatory side of its functions, as apart from its work in drawing up and carrying out the dual Subway system, the commission has caused to be issued a statement of what it has accomplished in the way of regulating public utilities since its creation on July 1, 1907.

It was pointed out in the first instance that at that period the 80-cent gas law had not been finally tested, and the Consolidated Gas Company was still collecting $1 for a hundred feet of gas and giving its customers a 20-cent rebate slip. The commission at once retained the late Edward B. Whitney to represent the rights of the consumers in the controversy, and he appeared for it before the Supreme Court of the United States. The law was sustained and the overcharges of the company were refunded. Although the commission does not claim credit for the establishment of the 80-cent rate, it asserts that it played its part in defending the rate.

At the same period the local transportation services were causing complaints. The old Metropolitan Street Railway Company had recently merged with the Interborough. Before it had been a month in office, the commission instituted the Interborough-Metropolitan investigation with William M. Ivins as its special counsel. The inquiry covered also the B. R. T. and its transportation system, and before it had proceeded very far the old Metropolitan was thrown into bankruptcy by certain creditors of the old New York City Railway Company. Then ensued the receivership, during which the Metropolitan was divided into the two main systems of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company, and the surface lines were rehabilitated.

In 1908 the commission undertook an investigation of the electric light and power companies. Several complaints had been received that certain companies objected to supplying a breakdown or auxiliary service, that is they refused to provide a connection between their own systems and the premises of a consumer who had his own electric plant. The commission negotiated with the New York Edison Company, and devised regulations under which any consumer might receive break-down service. The price of it was reduced from two to four times.

The rates for electricity had been reduced by the Stevens law just before the commission was created, but further reduction was pressed on the companies, with the result that on July 1, 1911, the New York Edison Company put in force new rates reducing the charges made for those who consumed more than $25 worth of electricity a month. Thereby, it was reckoned by the company, the public was saved the expenditure of $1,250,000 a year.

Gas Meter Regulation.

No company is now permitted to place in operation any gas meter until it has passed the commission's tests, and any consumer who has doubt of the reliability of the reading on his meter may have it tested by the commission for 50 cents. In case it is found that a gas meter is fast, the 50-cent fee is returned to the consumer, and the companies have made it a practice to refund to the consumers the approximate amount of overcharge, if the meter has been in use for any length of time. Since 1907 the commission has tested 2,704,754 meters.

Great improvements in the Subway are claimed by the commission as part of its record, in addition to all it has done in laying out the dual Subway system. Under its supervision the original Interborough line was extended from the Battery to Brooklyn, and from 225th Street, Kingsbridge, to 242nd Street or Van Cortlandt Park.

The Commission takes credit for introduction of middle doors in the Subway cars. These have facilitated the movement of passengers and consequently reduced the length of the station stops. So it has been possible to reduce the headway of the trains in rush hours from two minutes to one minute and forty-nine seconds, which means that thirty-three trains are now operated every hour. As a result the rush hour service has been increased from 18,600 to 26,400 seats an hour.

In 1908 there were 495 grade crossings within the city, and these had been reduced to 450 in 1914. There were 161 crossings protected by gates in 1908, and 286 in 1914, the increase being almost entirely due to the persistence of the Commission, it is said. In 1908 the number of persons killed at grade crossings was twenty-one and of injured forty-one, while in 1914 there were only thirteen killed and twenty-six injured.

Grade Crossings Abolished.

The Commission cannot push forward this work without grants from the Legislature. Year by year since 1908 it has asked for money, but all it has received has been $500,000 for 1910 and 1911. This has been used to eliminate nine crossings in Flushing on the Long Island Railroad and two in Staten Island. Other grade crossing work awaits only the State grant to be set in motion.

In seven years the Commission has received from the companies under its supervision application for leave to issue stocks and bonds to the value of $650,852,657.48. From this total should be deducted $7,000,000, the applications for which were withdrawn by the companies involved. Of the remainder the Commission has refused permission to issue $124,599,236.12.

Several reductions of fare are also attributable to the Commission. At present dwellers in Coney Island, at certain hours of the day can get a 10-cent round trip ticket to the centre of Brooklyn, and as soon as the new dual Subway system is in operation 5-cent fares will be part of the regular order of things. It is through the Commission that the bridge cars over the Williamsburg Bridge charge a nickel for three instead of two rides, and there have been several similar reductions in the cost of small local trips.

Finally the Public Service Commission takes credit for the putting through of the dual Subway system after prolonged and difficult negotiations and the working out of a speedy method of construction with a minimum of inconvenience to the public at large. The new system will cost more than $330,000,000, and will more than double the track mileage and treble the capacity of the present rapid transit system. The Commission has let contracts for sixty-four of the eighty-three sections of the city-owned lines at a cost of about $142,000,000, and approved contracts to be awarded by the operating companies of the value of another $15,000,000.

By the end of the year the Commission hopes to have awarded all the contracts of the city-owned lines, and will have placed in operation the Centre Street Loop, the Steinway Tunnel and the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, Subway.

HIS STAND AGAINST CARUSO.

Godowsky Won't Play Because Singer Is Advertised as Star.

Leopold Godowsky, the distinguished Russian pianist, yesterday sent a letter to THE TIMES saying that he had canceled his scheduled appearance at the concert to be given at the Hotel Biltmore next Thursday morning, at which Enrico Caruso will appear, and explaining his reasons for the step. It appears that his action is a stand against Mr. Caruso, as a singer, being advertised as the "star" of the concert over himself, as an instrumentalist. He says in his letter that R. E. Johnston, the manager of the series, agreed that in the concerts no one artist was to be featured over another in any of the advertising matter, but that he learned that the agreement was not being kept when he entered the Biltmore Saturday night to attend a reception given by the management to artists taking part in the series.

"There I discovered," says his letter, "that, as an instrumentalist, I had been given a subordinate and insignificant place in the announcements, whereupon I immediately canceled my engagement and did not attend the reception.

"I wish to take a definite stand on the equal treatment of instrumentalists and vocalists. It is indeed time that this discrimination in favor of the vocal artist should cease. The talent and study involved in the development of an instrumentalist and the cultural benefits derived from his art are at least equal to the ephemeral pleasures associated with the enjoyment of vocal art.

"Nobody admires more the great gifts of Signor Caruso than I, nor is it personal vanity which prompts me to make this protest, but the attitude of the public must not be influenced by these objectionable advertising methods."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Hinton "Endymion" Suite No. 1 Played for First Time in America.

At the Philharmonic Society's concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Arthur Hinton's "Endymion" Suite No. 1 was performed for the first time in this country. The programme also included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Bach's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue in the orchestral arrangement that has been used before by the organization, and Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Mme. Julia Culp was the soloist. She sang a group of songs by Strauss and Schubert with orchestral accompaniment and another of songs by Mendelssohn and Jensen with Mr. Bos at the piano.

Mr. Hinton's suite was in three movements: "Sunrise," "Shepherd's Song," and "Dance of Youths and Maidens." It is well-knit music, generally gracious and pleasing in character, but with no great efforts at creating atmosphere other than the conventional ones, such as the use of harp arpeggios for "Sunrise" and the inevitable oboe or English horn for pastoral effect. One of its charms is its unpretentiousness.

After a trace of impure tone in her first number and a little flatness in the second, Mme. Culp's voice took on its accustomed attributes, and her singing was very enjoyable and much enjoyed.

Marjorie Motley Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Marjorie Motley, to Frederick H. Thomas, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ransom H. Thomas of Morristown, and a brother of Ransom H. Thomas, Jr. Miss Motley, who made her début some three years since in New York, is a sister of Mrs. C. Morton Whitman of Katonah, and of Miss Kathryn Motley. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Union and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York, and the Morristown Club and the Morris County Golf Club. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1907. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Golden Wedding for Epsteins.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Epstein of 611 West 114th Street, formerly of Parkersburg, W. Va., will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Friday, Feb. 12, with an evening reception. Guests will be present from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Parkersburg, where Mr. and Mrs. Epstein lived for forty-six years. Seven children and three grandchildren will assist them in receiving.

Benefit Ball for Montessori Schools.

A Mi-Carême ball is to take place on March 11 at the Plaza for the benefit of the free Montessori tenement schools of New York. One of these schools is on the south side of the John Jay dwellings, at Seventh Street, near the East River. There is a school room, playroom, office, and kitchen. Three and four-year-old children are the pupils. The playroom has a round table, at which they eat, a canary to sing, a frog to play with, and two couches on which they rest when tired. The luncheon is cooked in the kitchen and the small folk compete eagerly for the precious privilege of serving it or of washing the dishes. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, 512 Fifth Avenue, is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Palestine Pageant at Church Hall.

A Palestine Pageant and Oriental Exposition will take place in the hall of St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street, from Feb. 19 to March 5 every evening and on six afternoons, Feb. 20, 22, 25 and 27, and March 2 and 4, with a diversified programme for each session. Fourteen neighboring churches of various denominations are co-operating with St. Luke's to make the affair a valuable educational object lesson. Dr. Allen Moore, F. R. G. S., will lecture on the Biblical scenes.

$7,000 for Hebrew Fuel Society.

More than $7,000 was realized from the twenty-seventh annual entertainment and dance given for the benefit of the Ladies' Hebrew Fuel and Aid Society last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who appeared on the programme were Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Olga Petrova, Clifford Brooke and the Musical Cuttys.

Metropolitan Opera Concert.

The special soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night was Paolo Martucci, an Italian pianist, who played Schumann's Concerto in A minor and compositions of Chopin and Giuseppe Martucci. Elisabeth Schumann sang the Bird Song from "Pagliacci" and three songs of Brahms, and Jacques Urlus sang an aria from "L'Africaine" and another from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Under the direction of Richard Hageman, the orchestra played the overture to "William Tell," the ballet suite from Massenet's "Le Cid," and the Bacchanale from "Samson et Dalila." Anton Hoff assisted at the piano.

Denies Buying Morgan Porcelains.

A report that the magnificent collection of Chinese porcelains which is part of the art treasures inherited by J. P. Morgan from his father, and is now on display in the Metropolitan Museum, had been sold to Duveen Brothers, was emphatically denied last night by Joseph Duveen, who characterized supposed details of such a sale as ridiculous.

VILLA CALLS CHIEFS TO RATIFY HIS ACTS

Asks Their Authority for Assuming Dictatorship—Spurns Peace Conference Plea.

BREAK WITH ZAPATA DENIED

Campaign Against Tampico and North Border Towns Being Directed from Irapuato.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Feb. 7.—Gen. Villa has issued a call for a meeting of his chiefs in the field to ratify his action in declaring himself dictator and assuming the supreme power of the northern zone. Villa has explained his action to all of his chiefs, and requested them to send delegates to the meeting if they are unable to attend in person. Because he is cut off from Cuernevaca, Villa does not expect any Zapatista delegates, as it will be impossible for either the Zapata brothers or Gonzales Garza to reach the front at Tampico.

While Villa will make a desperate effort to take Tampico at the battle, which is now ready to start, there is not expected to be any great change in the situation within six months. United States army officers have been informed by their secret observers in the field that Villa has insufficient men to make a general movement on Mexico City, and at the same time police the great northern, central, and eastern zones of operations. Carranza with fewer men and almost an equal amount of territory is in a similar position, with Mexico City to garrison in addition. Until Spring comes and more men can be thrown into the field, the operations are expected to be of a give-and-take character as has been the case at Saltillo, Monterey, and Mexico City, the observer reports.

Villa has announced in reply to the invitation to send a delegate to the San Antonio Peace Conference that this is another Cientifico plot and he will have nothing to do with it.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, named by Villa as his Foreign Relations Secretary when the northern chieftain assumed power of the Provisional Presidency, arrived today at Chihuahua City. His trip north, it was said, was to obtain better telegraphic communication with Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa agent at Washington.

Persons arriving from Mexico City said that Roque Gonzales Garza, the first Convention President, left the capital of his own volition with the Zapata troops and was at present in Cuernavaca. It was denied that Gonzales Garza had broken friendly relations with Villa or that the northern and southern chiefs had had any serious misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Advices to the Villa agency here tonight said Gen. Villa had arrived at Irapuato, about 150 miles northwest of Mexico City, and from that point was directing an extensive campaign, which has for its object the capture of Tampico and the domination of the northern half of Mexico.

CARRANZA TAKES TOLUCA.

Mexico City Telephone System, Owned in Boston, Is Seized.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 7.—Toluca, west of the capital, was captured by the Constitutionalist forces today, according to advices received at headquarters here.

The Mexican Telephone Company, which is owned by Boston capitalists, has been taken over by the Government owing to a dispute between the management and the employes.

Large crowds surrounded the relief station in the capital today receiving Government aid. The troops patrolled the streets throughout the day and maintained order.

The shortage of water has become serious, and Gen. Obregon dispatched artillery this afternoon to reinforce his infantry in an effort to drive Zapata's men out of Xochimilco, the source of the city's water supply.

Carranza's Minister of Education has announced that 100 teachers will be sent to Boston to study the public school system, and that all schools here will be closed until their return.

The Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company is a Maine corporation and operates telephones in most of the important cities of Mexico. It has capital stock outstanding of $1,000,000. Its office is in Boston and W. French Smith is President. Samuel Colt and H. B. Thayer are among the Directors.

OBREGON CHIDES EXILES.

Return and Fight, His Answer to the Peace Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8.—Frederico Gamboa, on behalf of a group of expatriated Mexicans at San Antonio, has cabled Gen. Obregon proposing a truce and reconciliation of the contending elements. Gen. Obregon answered in part:

"We who have had the valor to offer our blood for the republic will never lay down our arms until we cause to disappear from our sacred soil the execrable traitors who, bought by reactionists, seek to ruin our revolutionary principles. If you, instead of seeking refuge under a foreign flag, were to seize a rifle and affiliate with the party of your choice your labor would be more effective and you would at least have the right to call yourselves citizens."

HOW MEXICAN CHIEFS STAND.

Carranza Claims 55, Against 11 for Villa and 25 for Zapata.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The break-up of the Aguascalientes Convention is shown in a tabulation made public in Washington today at the Mexican Embassy by Eliseo Arredondo, chief of the Carranza confidential agency.

This tabulation was prepared by Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, who was Chairman of the Aguascalientes Convention and for that reason is declared by Señor Arredondo to be "correct and authentic." The tabulation gives to the Villistas only eleven of the delegates to the Aguascalientes Convention and states that only twenty-five are known to be Zapatistas, making a total of thirty-six that are represented as loyal to the "Convention Government." There were 155 delegates in the Aguascalientes Convention.

According to the Carranzista tabulation of Gen. Villareal, the present attitude or fate of the Aguascalientes delegates is as follows: Constitutionalists, 55; Gutierristas, 16; Villistas, 11; Position Unknown, 8; Neutral, 1; Assassinated, 5; Others dead, 4; Disappeared, 1; in prison, 2; Zapatistas, 25; Unaccounted for, 27. Total 155.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN SINALOA.

Villistas Said to Have the Upper Hand in Pacific State.

U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, SAN BARTOLEME, Lower California, Feb. 6, (by Wireless to San Diego, Feb. 7.)—Sanguinary fighting between Villista troops and a force of Constitutionalists in the southern part of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, has resulted in 300 killed and fifty wounded, according to reports reaching here.

Advices state that the Villa troops have won a big advantage in the State.

JOHN JASPER DIES.

Former City Superintendent of Schools Succumbs to Grippe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Jasper, who had been Superintendent of Public Schools in New York City for twenty-three years when he retired in 1903, died here this afternoon of bronchial grippe, from which he had been suffering for a month. As had been his custom for many years, he came here to spend the Winter. His wife and daughter, Miss May Jasper, were with him when he died. Besides these he is survived by a son, Joseph H. Jasper, and two other daughters, Mrs. Bayard W. Purcell and Mrs. Charles B. Gall of New York City. Mr. Jasper's New York home was at 130 West 123d Street.

Mr. Jasper was born in New York City in August, 1837, and he lived there almost all his life. He was educated in the public schools and the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and when still a young man he became a teacher in the schools, thus beginning an official connection with the schools that lasted fifty years. From the position of teacher, he was promoted to that of assistant Superintendent and then to that of Superintendent. When he attained the last position the consolidation had not been effected, but when it was he became the school Superintendent of the greater city.

Of his activities while in charge of the schools he was particularly proud of what he had done for the institution of a system of retirement for teachers, for the abolition of corporal punishment, for the encouragement of fire drills, and for the building of manual training schools. His policies met with the approval of the teachers under him, and during his entire term of office, according to records of the time, he was universally popular with his subordinates.

Besides his connection with the day schools of the city, Mr. Jasper held every position in the evening schools, beginning as an assistant teacher and finishing as Principal of the then Evening High School.

When he retired from school work, Mr. Jasper said that he had seen the school system in Manhattan and the Bronx grow from including 43,000 pupils and 1,250 teachers to including 286,000 pupils and 6,240 teachers.

CAPT. A. H. BRITTON DEAD.

Fought with Own Company in Famous Civil War Battles.

Capt. Alexander Harrison Britton died at his home, 119 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, yesterday at the age of 78. He was born in this city June 23, 1837, and entered the Seventh Regiment as a young man. When the regiment was ordered out at the beginning of the war he went with it as far as Washington, and when it returned without having seen any real fighting he came home disgusted.

Capt. Britton was living on Staten Island. As soon as he got back he began organizing a Staten Island company of his own. His company was made part of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York State Volunteers and he became First Lieutenant. The Staten Island man took part in many of the biggest battles of the war. Before long Lieut Britton was promoted to Captain and his company attached to Slocum's brigade.

It was at Gettysburg that they saw the fiercest fighting. A bursting shell among his men killed all but the Captain and a handful of others and shattered his eardrums. Another shot carried away a drinking cup he was holding. The injury to his ears left him totally deaf.

Capt. Britton was a man of decided views, and, although he served to the end of the war, he never could be persuaded to join organizations of civil war veterans. Until his retirement, eight years ago, he was chief bookkeeper for Park & Tilford, with whom he had been connected for thirty years. He married Miss May Gill of Staten Island. Mrs. Britton is still living. There are no children.

MAJOR T. M. K. MILLS DIES.

Served Four Years in Civil War—Prominent in G. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.—Major T. M. K. Mills died today at Westfield in his 80th year. He was prominent in the Grand Army, and came of old Colonial stock. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary Army, his father in the War of 1812, and he himself through the four years of the civil war.

Entering the service in April, 1861, as Second Lieutenant in the First Long Island Regiment, which afterward became the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers, he rose to the grade of Captain in August, 1862, and for meritorious service was later brevetted Major. For years he was President of the Long Island Veterans' Association.

W. R. Day Succumbs to Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Feb. 7.—Word was received here today from Palatka, Fla., of the death of William R. Day, a former resident of Chatham. The telegram said that Mr. Day died of burns he received while on a camping trip. He was taken to a hospital at Palatka. Mr. Day was 59 years old, and the son of Flaviel W. Day. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock.

Obituary Notes.

Patrolman WILLIAM H. RYAN of the Simpson Street Police Station died last night in Lincoln Hospital from kidney trouble. He was removed to the hospital from his home, 1,497 Edgewater Road, the Bronx, about two weeks ago. Ryan, who was 50 years old, became a member of the department in 1907.

SIMON RAWITSER, President of S. Rawitser & Co., woolen merchants, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel St. Andrew. He was 65 years old. Mr. Rawitser came to this country as a boy from Germany and was engaged in the woolen business all his life.

JULIA FRANCIS HUMPHREY, widow of Jeffrey Amherst Humphrey and the eldest resident of the town of Englewood, N. J., died there yesterday, aged 87.

ADELAIDE W. PRICE, the wife of Col. George A. Price, a member of the firm of Balch, Price & Co., Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 18 Montgomery Place.

ALBERT A. CARLETON, who is said to have been the youngest regular army soldier in the civil war, died at Melrose, Mass., yesterday.

ROBERT BAXTER UPHAM, brother of R. D. Upham of this city, died at the Uplands, Claremont, N. H., yesterday, after a brief illness. He was born in Boston fifty-two years ago, the son of Dr. J. B. Upham of that city.

NATHANIEL SCUDDER PRIME, thimble manufacturer, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers on Long Island, died at his home in Huntington, L. I., yesterday, aged 87.

TO TRAIN YOUTHS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

National Council Committee Planning a Chain of Government-Encouraged Schools.

BIG BUSINESS CO-OPERATING

Golden Opportunity for New York University, Says Prof. Swiggett—Educational Awakening Needed.

A chain of Government-encouraged schools for the training of foreign and domestic commerce experts and under officials of the consular service will soon be realized in this country, if plans now being worked out meet with the success that those who are fathering the movement have every reason to expect. This was the announcement made last night by Prof. G. L. Swiggett of the University of Tennessee, who is a member of the Committee of Commercial Preparation for Foreign Trade of the National Foreign Trade Council, of which President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation is the head.

On the committee with Prof. Swiggett are Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of New York University and Dean Gay of Harvard. Prof. Swiggett, who was at the National Arts Club, briefly outlined the scope of the plan, which he said had met with the enthusiastic approval of leading business men, bankers, and other men of affairs.

"I am delighted to find," said Prof. Swiggett, "so marked an interest shown by the enlightened business men of the country in the suggestion that some more efficient way should be found to prepare our young men for foreign service, in commerce as well as consular. This interest is naturally more marked because of the present war in Europe and should, under the intelligent direction of our schools and colleges that can give this training opportunity lead to permanent establishment of specific courses or even schools planned to do this very thing.

Golden Opportunity Here.

"Your own New York University, for example, has at its door a golden opportunity which I believe it is about ready to avail itself of, and if New York City is, as many believe it to be, the nation's business capital it should become the leader in this phase of commercial education.

"The business men of the country are ready to co-operate in this movement. The keen interest shown at the St. Louis Foreign Trade Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, as well as at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington the last week, testifies to the timeliness of the topic and the imperative need of proper educational preparation.

"A careful study of our educational systems has led me to question whether we will ever be able to establish within our schools and colleges, as organized and directed, adequate courses for this specific training. You see, this implies rather an international viewpoint, something quite distinct from the usual temper or attitude of our classrooms."

These proposed schools, Prof. Swiggett said, could only be established in cities where foreign trade opportunities are naturally taken advantage of. Such cities include New York, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. These are the cities, he added, where the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has or will establish agencies for the stimulation of foreign trade and for giving Federal co-operation when once this trade is wisely established.

Need for Government Support.

"One can see," continued Prof. Swiggett, "very readily how vitally necessary to the proper training for foreign service are the Federal bureaus concerned with this. This service is one in which we are interested as a nation, as we are in all relations of a foreign nature. It is my belief that we should not only appropriate money to prepare young men for foreign service, but that, under proper direction, the Government should lend its experts from the pertinent bureaus and its foreign service men as instructors in their particular subjects. The larger manufacturing and banking interests, with foreign and export interests, will lend their own experts.

"The time is ripe for this co-operation, as the recent appointment of Commercial Attachés and the reorganization of our Diplomatic and Consular Services plainly show. We only need an awakening in the educational world, and it will then be very easy to give this training, and do it as well, if not better, than in the European schools."

The scheme contemplates, added Prof. Swiggett, "a chain of well-selected colleges and schools," which will work in co-operation with the proper authorities and business interests in the imparting of this foreign service instruction. In addition to New York University, he mentioned as institutions that will undoubtedly form important links in the chain the University of California, University of Chicago, Tulane University, Harvard University, University of Cincinnati, and Charleston College.

SECOND MUNCIE TWIN DEAD.

William, Who Outlived Brother Six Months, Passes Away in Babylon.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 7.—William Muncie, the second of the famous Muncie twins, died at his home here this afternoon, having outlived his brother Samuel more than half a year. He was 96 years old last Christmas.

The Muncies were often said to be the oldest twins in the country. They lived together all their lives, having homes on the same farm in the Merrick Road, on which they were born. Since boyhood they resembled each other so closely that it was difficult for members of their own families to tell them apart. They always dressed alike, and the similarity was carried out in their habits of life, the tone of voice, and even their manner of expression. The hair of both turned gray at the same time, and each affected a long flowing beard.

They followed the sea and farming for a livelihood. Both married young and had large families, eight children in each. William Muncie leaves one son, two daughters, two grandsons, and one great-grandchild.

Comedy Club Benefit Performance.

A benefit performance for the Comedy Club, an organization which draws its membership largely from the ranks of vaudeville, was given last night at the Astor Theatre. Tommy Gray served as announcer, introducing those who took part by their real names whenever he could discover them. Some of those who took part were Irving Berlin, Sophye Barnard, Lou Anger, Polly Prim, Grace La Rue, Bernard Granville, George White, Isabelle Jason, Belle Blanche, and Lillian Shaw. The receipts aggregated $1,860.

An Urgent Call

Unemployment has crowded the Associated Hospitals with patients unable to pay, because it has

1. Caused more illness.
2. Exhausted savings.

No need is more worthy or more pressing—and it is right here.

$1 cares for convalescent 1 day.
$2 cares for acute case 1 day.
$15 gives a week in hospital bed.
$100 can heal four sufferers.

Please send check to
Charles Lanier, Treas., 57 Cedar St.
Or, Mrs. James Speyer, 1078 5th Av.,
Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

HOSPITAL Saturday & Sunday ASSOCIATION

GORER OF LONDON
now holding an Exhibition
of Important Examples of
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
in which is featured the collection formed by the late
HENRY SAMPSON, Esq.
comprised of rare Monochromes
and soft paste Blue and White.
In the Galleries of
the American representatives
DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

NEW DANCE ATOP STRAND.

First Public Exhibition of Globe Trot Set for Wednesday.

The first public exhibition of the newest of new dances, the globe trot, will be given on the Strand Roof on Wednesday night. The globe trot made its début at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's New Year's Eve ball, and since then many of Mrs. Fish's guests have expressed a desire to learn it. Several of them will be on the roof to practice the step after the professionals have shown how it is done.

The new dance is a jumble of steps taken from the Japanese glide, the Hungarian polka, the Spanish waltz, the American two-step, and half a dozen South American tangoes and things. It is the invention of Mrs. Gadlup Vesey. Just to show how easy it is, ten professional couples will do the globe trot as it should be done on the Strand Roof floor, and then the impatient onlookers will get their chance.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Feb. 2, 954 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Bernstein, a daughter.

GINSBERG.—Feb. 1, 501 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Ginsberg, a daughter.

LASH.—Feb. 1, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Lash, a daughter.

LEDERER.—Feb. 1, 191 Hart St., Brooklyn, to Dr. and Mrs. M. Lederer, a daughter.

LERNER.—Feb. 2, 21 East 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lerner, a son.

MAYERS.—Feb. 4, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Mayers, a son.

WILSHIN.—Feb. 4, 618 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wilshin, a daughter.

Engaged.

BLOCK—REMER.—Libbie Remer to Abbott Block.

BURGER—WILDFEUER.—Mildred Wildfeuer to Herbert Burger.

CANTOR—SIEGEL.—Dolly Siegel to Louis Cantor.

CHASINS—PROKESCH.—Dorothy Prokesch to Marcus L. Chasins.

COHEN—MELTZER.—Beulah E. Meltzer to A. B. Cohen.

COHN—SANDGROUND.—Freda Sandground to Arthur Cohn.

EPSTEIN—HORWITZ.—Ray Horwitz to Meyer C. Epstein.

ESTERSON—ALEXANDER.—Estelle V. Alexander to Morris A. Esterson.

FLAMBERG—BERNSTEIN.—Mabel J. Bernstein to Louis Flamberg.

FREIRICH — LOEBENSTEIN.—Selma Loebenstein to Julian Freirich.

HAAS—BROWN.—Sarah Brown to Joseph Haas.

HOROWITZ—SCHLESSEL.—Cecilia Schlessel to Max Horowitz.

JACOBS — MARMORSTEIN.—Hannah Marmorstein to Leo Jacobs.

JOFFEY—OSFER.—Fannie Osfer to Max Joffey.

KAPLAN — WARSHAUER. — Hattie Warshauer to James Kaplan.

LANZNER—EZECHEL.—Carrie L. Ezechel to Lewis H. Lanzner.

LATISH—GOLDSTEIN.—Sadie Goldstein to Morris Latish.

LAZARUS—ROSENSTEIN.—Hannah Rosenstein to Nathaniel Lazarus.

LIEBER—GOLDSTEIN.—Tillie Goldstein to Abe Lieber.

LILIENTHAL — GOLDSTEIN. — Selma G. Goldstein to Felix F. Lilienthal.

MAY—SIEGEL.—Lillian Siegel to Mortimer May.

MESHEL—RAPP.—Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.

PRICE—BERNDART.—Belle Berndart to John B. Price.

REISMAN—SEIDNER.—Sadie Seidner to David B. Reisman.

ROSE—FREIRICH.—Belle Freirich to Harry Rose.

SECOL—SCHWARTZ.—Lillian Schwartz to Irving J. Secol.

SMITH—SELIGMAN.—Rose Seligman to Herman A. Smith.

WARSHAUER—GREEN.—Gertrude E. Green to Jack Warshauer.

WEIL — SCHWABACHER.—Evelyn Schwabacher to Abe Weil.

WEISS—LEVY.—Selma Levy to Herman Weiss.

Married.

PARKIN—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, at Summit, N. J., by the Rev. John F. Butterworth, D. D., Charlotte Rankin Parkin to William Davison Williams.

COHEN—ROSENBAUM.—Feb. 4, Frances Rosenbaum to Max Cohen.

LEVINE—SHIMBERG.—Feb. 3, Dora Shimberg to Henry Levine.

Brooklyn.

LAMPORTE—CLEMENT.—Feb. 6, Martha Clement to Sydney T. Lamporte.

Newark.

BRERETON—DUNN.—Feb. 3, May M. Dunn to Mathew J. Brereton.

Died.

ADLER.—Hannah, on Feb. 7, beloved mother of Rachael Schwarzkops and Amelia Nathan. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, 49 Princeton Av., Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, Saturday, February 6, George Allen, aged 58 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,245 Park Av., Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BAWDEN.—Ruth Cameron, aged 16 years, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William H. Bawden, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 5. Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday evening at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery on Tuesday morning.

BINHAK.—Lottie, beloved wife of Jacob Binhak, mother of Miss C. Binhak, Mike Binhak, Mrs. J. Herzfeld, and Mrs. L. Livingston. Funeral services Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from The Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th St.

BONDY.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, Emile C. Bondy, son of the late Charles and Henrietta Bondy. Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 11, at the home of his brother, 20 West 86th St., at 10 o'clock.

BRITTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, Capt. Alexander Harrison Britton, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 119 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30 o'clock.

BRUNNER.—Catherine Brunner, at Rutherford, N. J., Feb. 5, 1915, beloved wife of Ferdinand Brunner. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, Feb. 8, 2:30 P. M.

CLAYTON.—Feb. 6, at her residence, 601 West 164th St., Eliza Clayton, wife of the late William Clayton. Funeral private. Toronto and Canada papers please copy.

COX.—Mrs. Emma R. Cox, on Feb. 6, 1915, at her residence, 152 West 49th St. Funeral private.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, in Los Angeles, Cal., Monday, Feb. 1, 1915, Henry Doherty, Sr., in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 10, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Paul G. Schoonmaker, 654 East 28th St., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

DUMARTHERAY.—West Hoboken, N. J., on first day, (Sunday,) Feb. 7, 1915, Rebecca M., widow of the late Rudolph Dumartheray, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held on fourth day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, 1915, at 8 P. M., at her late home, 392 Palisade Av., West Hoboken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment fifth day, (Thursday,) at Greenwood Cemetery.

ENGLAND.—Feb. 6, in his 87th year, Louis England, husband of Sarah, beloved father of Benjamin L., Fred H., and Susie Franklin. Funeral at convenience of family.

FERGUSON.—Feb. 6, Rachel Ann Ferguson, in her 89th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.

FLAHERTY.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, Susan Lang Flaherty, beloved sister of Katherine G. Flaherty. Funeral private.

GILMORE.—George Peter, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915. Funeral from his residence, 330 East 39th St., Monday, Feb. 8, 1915, 2 P. M.

GORING.—At Wappinger's Falls, Feb. 7, 1915, Jane E., widow of the late Edward M. Goring, in her 86th year. Funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas E. Goring, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915. Please omit flowers.

HANSON.—Helen, on Feb. 6, 1915, at her late residence, 309 West 78th St. Funeral services Monday, 8 P. M. Boston Globe, St. John, N. B., and Salt Lake City papers please copy.

HOWE.—Feb. 7, 1915, Elizabeth S., widow of the late Dexter Howe and beloved mother of Mrs. Cornelia Howe Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 40 Morningside Av. East, Tuesday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HUMPHREY.—On Feb. 7, Julia Frances, widow of the late Jeffrey Amherst Humphrey. Funeral from the residence of James H. Coe, Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 11 A. M.

ISAACS.—Harris, on Sunday, Feb. 7, in his 63d year. Funeral Monday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, 209 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Alpine Lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F.; Alpine Encampment, No. 39, I. O. O. F.; North Hudson Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 1,882.

JACOBY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915, Betty Jacoby, sister of the late Fritz Jacoby, in her 72d year, at her residence, 1,085 Lexington Av. Funeral services Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, from J. N. Gennerick's Sons, 683 9th Av., New York City. Chicago papers please copy.

MACK.—Clara L., at Somerville, N. J., daughter of the late Adolph and Therese Mack. Funeral private.

MILLS.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Major T. M. K. Mills, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late home, 521 Boulevard, Westfield, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 4 o'clock. Interment private. Carriages will meet the 3 o'clock train, C. R. R. of N. J., Liberty St.

MORFORD.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915, Margaret Morford, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church, Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

MOSS.—Edward, aged 49. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 1:30 o'clock.

MOUNT.—On Feb. 6, 1915, Henry P. Mount, in his 70th year. Services at his late residence, 323 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 8, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Hightstown, N. J.

MUESER.—On Feb. 7, 1915, Alfred Otto Mueser, son of William Mueser and Wilhelmine Mueser, (nee Gosler,) at the age of 13 years and 8 months. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence, 1,741 Clay Av., near 174th St. Interment private.

PACK.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, Charles W. Pack, at his home, 170 East 74th St. Services on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M. Funeral at convenience of family.

PRICE.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Feb. 6, 1915, Eleanor, beloved wife of Albert Price, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral private.

PRICE.—Adelaide W., beloved wife of George A. Price, on Sunday, Feb. 7. Funeral services at 3:30 P. M. Tuesday, Feb. 9, at her late home, 18 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

PRIME.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, Nathaniel Scudder Prime, in his 87th year. Funeral from his late residence, Huntington, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

RAWITSER.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, after lingering illness, Simon Rawitser, beloved husband of Henrietta Rawitser, in his 65th year. Funeral from his residence, 20 West 72d St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

REID.—Entered into life Sunday morning, Feb. 7, Jenny Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Stephenson Reid. Funeral private.

RICKETTS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915, Robert Meade Ricketts, aged 72 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 519 Monroe Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 3:15 o'clock.

ROSS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 6, 1915, Robert S. Ross, son of the late Robert S. Ross and Anne Ross. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 28 Duncan Av., Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock.

SPECKEL.—Jeanne G., on Feb. 7, widow of Gustave F. Speckel, after a brief illness, at her residence, 575 West 172d St. Services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Epiphany, 128th St., between Madison and Park Avs. Interment at convenience of family.

SPERRY.—On Feb. 6, Richard W. Sperry, in his 10th year. Funeral service at the residence of his parents, 261 Lenox Road, Flatbush, Monday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M. Interment private.

TURNER.—On Feb. 6, 1915, at her residence, 715 Prospect Av., Bronx, Clara Frances, wife of Alfred E. Turner. Funeral from St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, 156th and Dawson Sts., Bronx, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Mount Olive Cemetery.

UPHAM.—Robert Baxter, on Feb. 6, at his residence, The Uplands, Claremont, N. H., aged 52. Interment at Claremont.

WHIPPLE.—Feb. 4, 1915, at his home, 477 West 22d St., George H. Whipple. Solemn requiem mass Church of the Guardian Angels, 517 West 23d St., Monday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

WILDER.—Thursday, Feb. 4, 1915, suddenly, in his seventy-second year, Enos Wilder, beloved husband of Emeline A. Wilder. Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St., New York City, on Monday, Feb. 8, at 3:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BUCKMAN.—Lena, 243 East 116th St., Feb. 6.

BURKE.—Emma, 6 Charlton St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CAMPAZZI.—Howard, 339 East 58th St., Feb. 5, aged 22.

CONNELLY.—Terence, Feb. 5. Funeral 690 10th Av., today, 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—William, 553 East 81st St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DONOVAN.—Elizabeth, 110 King St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Charles H., 885 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Mary B., 922 Morris Av., Bronx, Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GOGAN.—Catherine, 546 West 51st St., Feb. 5, aged 63.

GOODWINE.—Julia, 942 Morris Av., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEFFRON.—James, Feb. 6, aged 25. Funeral 247 East 55th St., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HUTTER.—Anna, 235 East 81st St., Feb. 5, aged 5.

JACOBS.—Nathan, 856 Dawson St., Bronx, Feb. 6.

JAEGER.—August, 527 East 82d St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Grace, 16 Morningside Av. East, Feb. 5. Funeral private.

KENALEY.—Ellen, 2,305 Bathgate Av., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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127 W. 42d St., nr. B'way.
254 W. 125th St., nr. 8th Av.
371 E. 149th St., nr. 3d Ave.

Died.

LYNCH.—Hugh, Feb. 5. Funeral 545 East 13th St., today, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—James, 433 West 54th St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MACCONNELL.—Jeannette M., 1,841 Mohegan Av., Bronx, Feb. 6. Funeral service today.

MAHONEY.—John F., 16 West 64th St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MOONEY.—John, 347 East 30th St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MULLER.—Philip, 124 West 122d St., Feb. 5, aged 76. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—James, 76 Manhattan Av., Feb. 6, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—John T., 2,148 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

NORMAN.—Harry G., Feb. 5, aged 42. Funeral 984 8th Av., today, 11 A. M.

OXFORD.—Harry E., 41 3d Av., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RECK.—Anna L., 1,820 Eastchester Road, Bronx, Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

ROSEKRANS.—John, 201 East 95th St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHRODER.—Nicholas E., 2,011 Mapes Av., Bronx, Feb. 5, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHWARZ.—Julia, 121 West 105th St., Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCOTT.—Hugh, 1,134 3d Av., Feb. 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SWIMMER.—Meyer, 2,091 3d Av., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TERWILLIGER.—Col. William H., 730 East 168th St., today, 10 A. M.

TIERNEY.—Rose, 1,827 Washington Av., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

TRACEY.—Catherine, 351 East 85th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WARD.—Thomas, Feb. 6, aged 36. Funeral 276 West 132d St., tomorrow.

WATKINS.—Mary, 164 West 74th St., Feb. 25, aged 91.

ZUCKERMAN.—Jeannette, 201 West 148th St., Feb. 5, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BROWN.—William, 267 Warren St., Feb. 6, aged 73.

BURKART.—William, 238 Atlantic Av., Feb. 6, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

CASH.—Amelia, 76 Fort Greene Place, Feb. 6. Funeral service today.

CLARK.—Mary V., 215 Ralph Av., Feb. 5. Funeral today 2:30 P. M.

CORDWAN.—Mary F., Feb. 6, aged 58. Funeral 760 Carroll St. tomorrow.

CURTIN.—John J., 489 Washington Av., Feb. 5. Funeral service today.

DENNEHY.—Andrew, 290 Fifth Av., Feb. 5. Funeral today 2:30 P. M.

GOLLNER.—Dora, 172 Morningside Av., Feb. 5, aged 77.

HENDERSON.—Margaret, 174 Prospect Park West, Feb. 6. Funeral service today.

HOLLIDAY.—Charlotte, 246 Ryerson St., Feb. 5. Funeral service today 2 P. M.

JACOBSON.—Arthur, 1,038 56th St., Feb. 5, aged 4.

KERR.—Margaret, 461 49th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today 9 A. M.

LAMPATER.—Andrew, 184 Nostrand Av., Feb. 6, aged 50.

LANE.—Elizabeth, 245 Kingsland Av., Feb. 6. Funeral today 10 A. M.

MacDONALD.—Jennie A., 860 Atlantic Av., Feb. 6, aged 68. Funeral today 2:30 P. M.

MEYER.—John, 123 Crystal St., Feb. 5. Funeral today 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Joseph, 288 Bridge St., Feb. 5, aged 39. Funeral today 2 P. M.

QUINLAN.—Timothy, 58 Flatbush Av., Feb. 6, aged 62.

UPTEGROVE.—Celia, 133 9th St., Feb. 6. Funeral service today.

VAN WYNEN.—Anthony, 324 Carroll St., Feb. 5. Funeral private.

WEHMANN.—Wilhelmina, 1,046 56th St., Feb. 6. Funeral service tomorrow.

WOLFF.—Caroline, East Weirfield St. and Cypress Av., Feb. 6, aged 62.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BERRY.—Walter, 46½ Plane St., Newark, Feb. 6.

BURGER.—Loretta, 546 15th Av., Newark, Feb. 5, aged 37.

DESTORIES.—Mary, 1,206 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 5, aged 29.

ESKIN.—Pesach, 915 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 6, aged 58.

FORD.—Thomas, 66 Warwick St., Newark, Feb. 6.

GIBSON.—Anthony, 112 Bank St., Newark, Feb. 5. Funeral today 9 A. M.

HICKEY.—Elizabeth V., 116 Park Av., Hoboken, Feb. 6, aged 19.

JACKSON.—James, Newark, Feb. 6, aged 24. Funeral service today.

PENDER.—Helena, Newark, Feb. 5, aged 7.

PIA.—Joseph H., 1,768 Boulevard, Jersey City, Feb. 6, aged 11.

REESE.—Dorothy, 58 Astor St., Newark, Feb. 5. Funeral today 2 P. M.

REILLY.—John E., 44 Chester Av., Newark, Feb. 6.

STAATS.—Elizabeth, 445 Washington St., Newark, Feb. 6. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

STAGG.—Frank P. C., Newark, Feb. 6. Funeral today 2 P. M.

WITTUM.—Rose, 93 Sherman Av., Newark, Feb. 5. Funeral today 8:30 A. M.

Long Island.

SAUERBERG.—Henry, 327 Steinway Av., Long Island City, Feb. 5, aged 65. Funeral today 2 P. M.

SCHLEICHER.—Cornelia, Elmhurst, Feb. 6. Funeral service today.

TREADWELL.—George C., Hempstead, Feb. 6, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

GREEN.—Eliza, Yonkers, Feb. 6, aged 74. Funeral service today.

QUIRKE.—Morris W., 61 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, Feb. 6, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

VAN PELT.—Emily A., Mount Vernon, Feb. 6, aged 26. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

HARTIGAN.—In loving memory of our mother, Mary Hartigan, (nee Ryan,) native of Limerick, who departed this world Feb. 8, 1914.

ARNSTEIN.—Florence, in memory of; died Feb. 8, 1911.

CULLERTON.—Agnes E., in memory of; died Feb. 8, 1913.

FERRERI.—Peter, in memory of; died Feb. 9, 1913.

HAYES.—John F., in memory of; died Feb. 10, 1906.

HEFFERNAN.—Sarah, in memory of; died Feb. 12, 1914.

LAPP.—Marie, in memory of; died Feb. 9, 1906.

LEVY.—Samuel J., in memory of; died Feb. 9, 1899.

LOEBL.—Sol C., unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Feb. 14, 2:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Agnes, mass, St. Michael's Church, today, 9:30 A. M.

McDONNELL.—Katherine, mass, St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., Feb. 11, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Mary, in memory of; died Feb. 8, 1914.

RUPP.—Katherine, mass, St. Benedict's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Mary, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Feb. 14, 2:30 P. M.

SIMONS.—Esther, in memory of; died Feb. 8, 1904.

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CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

THE Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer are endeavoring to raise
Thirty Thousand Dollars
to correspond to a similar sum promised by a patron at present unnamed.

The total of $60,000 is to be used in payment of a burdensome mortgage upon the new St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 71 Jackson St., Corlears Park, New York. The Sisters implore the public to make this magnificent offer a real gift by contributing toward the twin $30,000 which is to bring success.

This charity is wholly mendicant by printed appeals, and the Sister-nurses must beg in this way all the comfort accorded to their 60 or 80 men and women at St. Rose's.

Help Us, We Pray!

There is no sorrow, no condition of misery, not represented among our patients, who are of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF,
Mother M. Rose Huber, Superior, St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

POWER BOAT RACES---"PRO" COURT TENNIS TITLE---AUTOS---ATHLETICS

POWER BOAT CLUBS PLAN BUSY SEASON

Long-Distance Races on the Hudson River Will Be One of the Leading Features.

Under the auspices of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association, the federation of clubs whose members enjoy the sport of power-craft racing on the Hudson River, an interesting series of races is planned for the coming Summer. To add to the zest of the cup hunters among the owners of racing boats, Commodore H. S. Ford of the Tappan Zee Yacht Club, who has just been elected to that position, announced at the dinner of the association on Saturday evening that he would give a solid silver cup to be presented to the winner of the long-distance cruiser race to be sailed over the course from Tappan Zee to Hudson and return on Aug. 14. He also announced his intention to present a similar cup for a hydroplane race on a Hudson River course, conditions of which would be formulated later, after consultation with the owners of such craft. Commodore Ford's idea is to make this the star event of the season for these speedy skimmers, and to secure for the contest the entry of the best boats of the type in the country.

The Columbia Yacht Club, which has its boathouse at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street, will open the formal racing season with an open race over the club course on June 5, and will follow this at some date in July, to be decided on later, with a long-distance race for power cruisers from City Island to Stratford Shoals Light and return, a distance of approximately 130 miles.

Before this race the New York Motor Boat Club, whose station is at 147th Street, will stage a long-distance race, with a run from their station to Albany and return, a distance of 268 miles, a test which it is expected will bring out all the largest and fastest motor boats in this vicinity, as the club will have a handsome trophy for the winner of the race and suitable prizes for the boats which run second and third over so long a course.

Tappan Zee, whose headquarters are at Grand View-on-the-Hudson, will have its first formal regatta on July 15 with an open race, to which all members of the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association will be eligible. Its long-distance race will be that for the cup presented by Commodore Ford on Aug. 14, over the Tappan Zee-Hudson course of 100 miles and return, an event which it is hoped by the promoters of the affair will be a thorough speed test, and establish a record for 200 miles for river racing. The club is assured of a dozen entries for this race, which is expected to uncover some new fliers among the boats now being built for members.

Shattamuc Yacht and Canoe Club will have its races this year on Aug. 7. These will be held over the association's official course just below Croton Point, which is directly opposite the club's station at Ossining. This is a triangular course of five nautical miles, extending from Croton Point south to a point about a mile below the Sing Sing Prison building, and return.

While arrangements have not been perfected for the annual regatta of the association, the committee in charge will carry out in most respects the successful affairs of the past two years with races on Labor Day. There will be the usual cruise to Croton Point on the Sunday preceding Labor Day, with possibly some races to the rendezvous. The Labor Day regatta will have from fifteen to twenty races, for both power and sail ropiled boats, and canoe and sculling races are talked of as innovations, as there are many members of the clubs forming the federation who are particularly interested in those sports and would be glad to test their skill at that time. It is probable that the Programme Committee will make some provision to satisfy their desire for sport on that occasion.

The admission of the Pennant Yacht Club to the Hudson River Yacht Racing Association will add a considerable fleet, among which are some excellent racing craft. This new member has a lot of enthusiasts who will arrange to give one or two races under their auspices, in which members of the association will be invited to participate.

WILL NOT CHANGE DISTANCE

Sentiment Insures Four-Mile Course for New London Race.

Walter Camp considers that it is unlikely that Yale and Harvard will reduce the distance of their 'Varsity race at New London. It has, he says, been rowed for many years, and now there is a set of statistics for the event which forms an interesting basis of comparison, and a shortening of the distance would upset all of this, with the result that something in the traditional sentiment of the regatta would be lost, and such a change would never meet with the approval of either graduates or undergraduates. His own observation, he says, has never led him to the belief that there was any injury in the present distance. The recent proposal, which has been vouched for by many from various colleges, of aping the English Henley regatta, he considers, is absolutely without a place here, for many years anyway.

In speaking of this latter subject he said: "Those who would inaugurate such a plan in this country cannot be familiar with the conditions of the Henley regatta. In the first place we have no course that would at all compare with Henley, and the entire atmosphere of that event would be lacking. I was at the regatta in England last year, and while stopping in London could run out to the course, see the races I wanted to, and return later, for the trip to and fro takes only about an hour. Where in this country could a course be found which would answer in such a respect? It is this easy accessibility which is a striking feature of the English Henley.

"Then, as to the course itself, there is no opportunity for duplication. The Henley course is never affected seriously by what we would term unfavorable weather conditions. Nearly all of the time it is a calm stretch of water, and even when there is a wind, it raises but a little ripple on the surface, which we would call absolutely nothing as compared with the conditions under which some of the races in this country are rowed. And we could not reproduce the picture, the beauty of that Henley course, with its many attractive boat clubs, no matter how much we tried. Those who go to Henley are content to take up a place somewhere along the course and view the races from there. I don't think that would be a satisfactory method on this side. We want the observation trains, so that we may keep right up with the crews and see the event from start to finish. Then, too, a week of rowing would hardly find favor in the colleges.

"Rowing in the universities, I think, is continually improving, and we will hardly adopt an innovation such as copying Henley for a long time, at any rate. Perhaps there are not so many colleges competing as years ago, but certainly there are more men taking part in the sport."

Fifty in Coney Island Walk.

Fifty members took part in the weekly walk of the Walkers' Club of America from City Hall to Coney Island, and some of the city's best pedestrians took advantage of the opportunity for a fast workout in preparation for the club's annual race over this course, which will take place on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. Judging from the entries so far received, this year's race promises to be the most successful held in the club's history, and twenty-five valuable prizes have been offered. Among the crack walkers who have already sent in their entries are Renze, Remer, the Plant brothers, and Schwartz. All of the best judges of walking in the city have promised to be on hand, and only absolutely fair walking will be permitted. Next Sunday the members will again make a trip over the course. Entry blanks for the Washington's Birthday race may be obtained from Dieges & Clust or from E. Schloss, Secretary of the club.

Operation for Harvard Oarsman.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 7.—T. J. D. Fuller of Washington, D. C., a Harvard oarsman, today gave up prospects of rowing this year when he was taken to the college infirmary for an operation which will be performed tomorrow. Fuller, who is a senior, rowed in his freshman eight and was on the four-oared crew two years ago. Last year he was obliged to give up rowing, but had planned to return to the squad this season.

WELSH TO BOX SHUGRUE.

Lightweights Again Feature Local Bouts for the Week.

Boxing will be resumed at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, when Champion Freddie Welsh and Joe Shugrue will face each other in a ten-round bout for the second time within a month. Opinions differed as to the result of the first contest, and both boxers are anxious to score a decisive win. In a statement recently issued from the Welsh camp the challenge of Shugrue for a twenty-round bout was ridiculed, although a certified check for $5,000 accompanied the challenge to bind such a match, offering to let the money go as a side bet. In answer to the challenge it was stated that if the public demanded such a match Welsh would gladly agree to it.

With the refusal to give Shugrue due consideration, Manager Fitzgerald stated last night that there was only one thing left to prove his charge's right to a title bout over a distance and that was to show the public Tuesday night that Shugrue is Welsh's master. "Welsh is the champion and has the right to dictate," said Fitzgerald, "but his manager will be at a loss for an alibi after this match. Welsh asserted he was stale in his last fight with Shugrue, who won all the way while not at his best. Joe showed up much better with White, and will be just as good, if not better, Tuesday. One thing is certain, and that is Welsh will find out that Joe has an effective punch. In his training Shugrue has been walloping his partners at a great rate, dropping one Saturday for the count, and now Bobby Moore is laid up for repairs.

"Shugrue is more entitled to a long bout with Welsh than any of the other contenders, considering the fact that he has beaten Welsh before and earned popular decisions over White and Cross since returning from Australia. Joe will surely beat Welsh, and I would not be surprised to see him stop the champion the way he is punching. Our $5,000 is up for a long fight, and unless Welsh is afraid of losing the title he will cover it or leave himself open to severe criticism."

Both men entertained many admirers yesterday at their training camps, and from all accounts their condition is all that could be desired.

The Cross family will be kept busy this week, when the three brothers will perform at the Longacre A. C. Marty Cross, the knockout artist, will show his wares against George Manus, Greek lightweight champion of the Longacre A. C., tonight in a ten-round bout, and as an added attraction Dave Cross will mix matters with Battling Stanley. The other ten-round bout will bring together Jimmy Gray, the clever Brooklyn featherweight, and Mickey Dunn. Leach Cross, the head of the family, is slated to engage Young Gradwell at the Longacre Club on Wednesday night at a special show.

Manager Donnelly of the Olympic A. C. of Harlem has arranged an attractive card for tonight. Eddie Kelly, better known as the "Pride of Harlem," will show his skill against Jimmy Duffy of the west side in a ten-round engagement. Both Kelly and Duffy have been winning consistently, and a fast contest should result. In the other ten-round bout Battling Malverty, the rugged welterweight of Harlem, clashes with Al Roach, who comes here highly recommended from Chicago.

Another matinée is scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this afternoon, when Young Heffran will face Jimmy Capper of Bay Ridge. Heffran is anxious to box some of the top notchers of his class, and believes a victory over Capper will be a stepping stone in this direction. Ten three-round bouts will precede the windup.

The result of the ten-round bout between Gilbert Gallant of Boston and Phil Bloom of Brooklyn, which the Broadway Sporting Club will stage tomorrow night, means much to the two lads. Gallant has recently received a setback and is anxious to retrieve his lost laurels. Should he win, his manager will post $1,000 for a bout with champion Freddie Welsh. Josh Mathews and Eddie Jones, Young Mitchell and Johnny Summers, and Willie Aste and Freddie Roose will furnish the preliminaries.

Tom McCarthy, the hard-hitting Western heavyweight, and Frank Mantell of Pawtucket, R. I., are scheduled for the windup at the weekly show of the Federal A. C. The match is arousing a great deal of interest, and Gunboat Smith, who has just returned from the city, will be at the ringside to get a line on McCarthy's work, with a view to a bout with the latter in the near future.

BULL IN FOURTH ROUND.

Brooklyn Player Advances in National Squash Tennis Championship.

Good progress was made in the National Squash Tennis Association tournament yesterday in the courts of the Squash Club, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, when Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Brooklyn Heights Casino reached the fourth round through an easy victory over G. L. Catlin of the Bridgeport University Club. The latter won his match with J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, by default, and requested Bull to advance the next round in order to determine whether it would be necessary for the Bridgeport player to make another trip to the city. The Brooklyn player outclassed his opponent in the first game, 15—3, but in the second game he allowed Catlin to run the score to 13—all, when five aces were set. Bull ran out the game with little effort.

Sanford Stoddard, a clubmate of Catlin's, was eliminated in the second round by J. Taylor, Princeton Club. The match was one of the best contested of the tournament, and required three hard fought games to reach a decision. There were a number of close decisions, and Referee R. E. T. Riggs was kept busy rendering the decisions. Taylor scored an easy victory in the first game, but Stoddard by a clever rally equalized in the second. The third and deciding game found the players on even terms for a time, but Taylor gradually drew away from the Bridgeport player and captured the match.

M. L. Cornell of Columbia Club qualified for the third round by defeating F. B. Hague of the Montclair Athletic Club in straight games, and L. du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club scored his second victory in the tournament when he won from J. H. Williams, the Heights Casino crack. The latter was expected to give Irving a hard game, but was not able to reach the speedy returns of his opponent. P. Sanger, Harvard Club, did not put in an appearance and was deafaulted to W. H. Van der Poel, Squash Club. The summary:

National Squash Tennis Association Championship—Second Round.—F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—6; J. Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated Sanford Stoddard, Bridgeport University Club, 15—7, 12—15, 15—10; G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, by default; M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated F. B. Hague, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—10, 15—8; W. H. Van der Poel, Squash Club, defeated P. Sanger, Harvard Club, by default; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—8.

Third Round.—Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, 15—3, 18—13.

Tigers Lead at Basket Ball.

The race between the leaders has become closer, while the tailenders have been dropped behind as the result of last week's games in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. Cornell defeated Pennsylvania Saturday night, pulling up a little on Princeton, who are leading, and sending the Quakers down almost to the level of tailend Dartmouth. Cornell's victory places them ahead of Princeton in the number of games won, but the Ithacans suffered one reverse earlier in the season, while the Orange and Black still has a clean slate. Yale is third and by no means out of the running, as but one defeat is chalked up against them.

Four contests are on the card for this week, Yale and Columbia appearing twice. These colleges clash tomorrow night at New Haven, and the result should have an important bearing on the standing. On Friday Columbia plays Pennsylvania in New York, and on Saturday Yale travels to New Hampshire to face Dartmouth. The biggest game of the week, however, will be that between Princeton and Cornell at Princeton on Friday. The standing follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	1.000	Columbia	2	2	.500
Cornell	4	1	.800	Pennsylvania	1	5	.167
Yale	2	1	.667	Dartmouth	0	3	.000

Sutton Defeats Yamada with Cue.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—George Sutton defeated Koji Yamada, 300 to 149, in a Billiard Players' League match here last night. High runs and averages: Sutton, 83; 12 12-24; Yamada, 39; 6 5-24.

KINSELLA TO PLAY WHITE FOR TITLE

Professional Court Tennis Championship of America to be Decided at the Racquet Club.

For the first time in the history of court tennis in the United States a match is to be played for the professional championship of America, Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, and John White of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club have been matched to play for the professional championship on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, on Saturday, Feb. 20. The match will be the best of five, six game sets, with the deciding set if necessary deuce and vantage.

Since the visits of Eustace H. Mills, for many years world's champion, Peter Latham, holder of the professional title for ten years, and other famous European exponents of the game, Americans have taken up the sport seriously, and a noticeable improvement in general playing has followed. It was not, however, until Jay Gould set a high standard of play by winning in succession the American, English, world's and open championships that amateur followers of the sport cast around to find an American professional capable of winning from all comers.

The European war is responsible for the absence of international court tennis fixtures this Winter, and to fill this vacancy it was decided that the game had reached a sufficient degree of expertness among the young professionals to warrant arranging a match for the championship of America. Two players stood out prominently from all others. These were Kinsella and White. The former, although in charge of the Squash Club, received his training at the Racquet Club. Frank Forrester, who is responsible for the development of the world's champion, Jay Gould, and is now in charge of Payne Whitney's new court at Manhasset, L. I., has abandoned active competition, and could not be considered. The other professionals have not reached the degree of excellence that marks the court work of the contenders for the title. The result was that through George Standing the match was arranged, and outside of that between Jay Gould and George H. Covey, the British champion, for the open title, it will be the most important ever played in America.

Kinsella accompanied Joshua Crane, the Boston amateur, to England last year, when the latter made an effort to capture the British amateur title. During the trip Kinsella played a number of matches, losing but one, in which he conceded overwhelming odds to his opponents. He defeated Eustace H. Mills, the former world's champion, three straight sets. Peter Latham, for many years the recognized professional leader in the sport, failed to get a set against the clever young American, and R. C. Dickinson, another prominent English "pro," shared the same fate. "Punch" Fairs, who lost the title to Covey, was defeated by Kinsella three sets to two, and the match between Teddy Johnson resulted in the same score.

It was, however, in his match with Champion Jay Gould at the opening of Payne Whitney's court that Kinsella showed his mettle, despite the fact that he was handicapped in his preliminary work. Mr. Gould conceded Kinsella half a bisque for fifteen, which odds are so slight as to be almost even. The world's champion won at 7—5, 6—4, 6—3, and it was the bisque that gave Gould the first set. After the match the champion frankly admitted that Kinsella had given him his hardest fight in ten years.

White has for several years been recognized as one of the most promising young players in the country. Under the guidance of the dean of professional court tennis players, George Standing, the Racquet and Tennis Club professional, has developed into a star of the first magnitude. During the visit of George H. Covey to America to play Gould for the open tournament White defeated the Englishman twice, once at the Racquet and Tennis Club and a second time at Tuxedo. In order to save himself and his hollow British title, for Gould had stripped him of his laurels, Covey conceded White half 15, although the Racquet Club professional offered to play on even terms. The result of both matches showed White's confidence to be justified, for he won without the aid of his handicap.

The sportsmanlike attitude of the Racquet Club in offering the biggest purse on record for the match is shown by the fact that in order that White shall not have any undue advantage over his opponent, the court at the Racquet Club, where the match is to be played, is placed at the disposal of Kinsella three days a week, while White has the privilege of the court the other three days, it being arranged that both players shall have the same space of time while in actual practice in the court. Harry Harris, the promising young professional, is opposing Kinsella in practice, while White has one or the other of his associates at the club to play with.

Unusual interest is being shown in the match, and many tennis players from Philadelphia, Boston, Tuxedo, and other places have sent for reservations. Owing to the large list of applications for seats among the members of the Racquet Club, all seats will be drawn by lot.

New Rochelle Y. C. Takes Shoot.

Twenty-two men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday for its regular weekly shoot. Five of these came over from the City Island Yacht Club with a challenge for a team shoot. The home club won by 92 "birds," the totals being: New Rochelle, 433; City Island, 341. Full scores were plentiful in the regular matches. C. C. Moore had two of them in winning both the 10 and the 15 scratch contest. F. W. Howard won the take home trophy with a full score of 25, and he, with Nat Webb and B. R. Stoddard, won legs for the Monthly Cup also with full scores. Shooting from scratch E. L. Hatch won the leg for the Accumulation Cup with a "perfect" score of 25, and G. M. Pelham rounded out his four strings of 25 by capturing the high handicap prize. Stuart Scott won the high scratch prize.

Full Scores at Traps.

Good form was shown by the seventeen trapshooters that took part yesterday in the weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club. By reason of the breaking down of the springs of some of the traps it was impossible to complete all the matches before dark, but full scores were returned in all of the five matches contested. R. K. Spotts, Jr., the 14-year-old son of the champion, R. L. Spotts, returned a full score of 25 on his handicap of 5 in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, tying T. H. Lawrence, B. M. Higginson, T. Lenane, Jr., S. H. Core, and W. R. Delahanty. S. H. Core won the Take Home Cup with a full score of 25, and A. L. Burns, who won the 10 "bird" scratch prize with a full score, was also high scratch man with 116 as his score when the shooting stopped. D. F. McMahon won the 15 "bird" scratch contest with a full score.

Lewis High Gun at Manhasset.

With a total of 80 as his scratch score, Tracy H. Lewis proved high gun yesterday among the nine men who contested for prizes at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, at Port Washington. J. W. Alker was the winner of the ten and D. E. Smith of the fifteen "bird" scratch contests, respectively. Alker was also successful in capturing the Take Home Trophy, with a full score of 25. H. L. F. Funke was the winner of the other two matches—the one for the Monthly Cup and the Yearly Cup. D. E. Smith was the runner up for the high gun prize, with 79 breaks to his credit.

Trapshoot Trophy for Wilcox.

T. F. Wilcox, with a total of 83 "kills" to his credit, won the 100-bird handicap shoot for the Lindsey Trophy yesterday at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y. Wilcox had a handicap of 8. S. A. Megeath was second with 80, and Foster Crampton third with 79 breaks. Crampton shot from scratch. Other scores were W. H. Merrall, (16,) 62, 78; Walter H. Sykes, (8,) 67, 75; R. H. Henderson, (scratch,) 74. Sykes led in the shoot for the Monthly Cup with 39, (4,) 43. Crampton was second with 40, (scratch,) and Megeath third with 37, (2,) 39. Wilcox also proved best in the Season's Cup contest, his total being 45 out of a possible 50. Megeath was runner-up with 41, and Merrall third with 40.

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Incomplete sizes, but great values.

$2.75 Pair

Regularly $4 & $5

Russet Storm Shoes $2.75
Patent Calf Button (Cloth Top) $2.75
Russet Lace Dark Gray Cloth Top, $2.75
Black Calf Button Shoes $2.75

Cordovan Shoes (Horsehide)

$4.85 and $5.85

Usual Prices $6.00 to $8.00.

"Corts" $7 & $7.50 Shoes $5.95

REMER BEATS VOELLMEKE.

Scratch Men Lead Field in Pastime A. C. Marathon Handicap.

Dick Remer of the Irish-American A. C., two-mile walking champion, starting from scratch, outwalked a field of fifteen in the weekly invitation handicap contest held by the Pastime Athletic Club, yesterday. Sixty yards separated Remer from Al Voellmeke, the Pastime A. C., pedestrian, who also started from the honor post. K. F. Hearns, one of Voellmeke's clubmates, finished third, with the aid of a three minute allowance. Remer covered the eight-mile course in 1 hour, 5 minutes, while Voellmeke was timed twenty seconds slower.

The victor hit a fast pace from the start, and after covering the first circuit of the four-mile route, leading from the clubhouse along Jerome Avenue and Grand Concourse to Burnside Avenue, had practically overtaken the entire field. Voellmeke hung close to Remer until two miles from home when he weakened and the Irish-American walker started to draw away. In a mile Remer had gained a hundred yards but he let up in the final mile and Voellmeke closed up forty yards of that advantage.

Louis Heydet of the Morningside A. C. proved best of the two dozen harriers who participated in the weekly four-and-a-quarter-mile run of the Pastime Club, leading from start to finish. J. Phillips of the Bronx Church House was second, and A. Robinson, unattached, third. The winner's time was 25:45.

OLD ATHLETES DINE.

Veterans of Williamsburg A. C. Renew Annual Meeting in Brooklyn.

Their ranks undiminished, though it was three years since last they came together, the members of the famous old Williamsburg Athletic Club again held their reunion dinner at Raub's Restaurant, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. Almost fourscore veteran track and field performers, many of whom were leaders of the world in their specialties, were there to talk over old times. Many informal speeches were made, in which the "good old days" were recalled. Fred Babcock, Frank P. Murray, one of America's greatest walkers, and Bill Parry were leaders in the story-telling.

Sparrow Robertson related facts and fiction of the days when he was a runner, but there were some who could not remember that far back. Dave Morehouse and Police Sergt. Ed Brown recalled ancient athletic history, and other tales were told by H. W. Kraft, C. T. Brown, J. G. Mason, John Hatfield, Ed Pettit, W. C. Adams, Fred W. Burns, A. C. Cooper, E. H. Byatt, G. S. Chapin, Walter Brown, Marshall W. Gleason, Smith Wandel, George E. Lee, Arthur Kraft, Frank W. Price, and Frank P. Wilson. There were more than fifty others at the dinner.

All the "vets" agreed that the athletes of today cannot compare with those of their time, but the record books tell another story.

A silent toast was taken to the memory of the late James E. Sullivan, who was a staunch friend, and almost an idol, of every man present.

Lux Captures Mohawk Handicap.

With an allowance of 3:30, F. Lux yesterday captured first honors in the monthly members' handicap road run of the Mohawk Athletic Club. Harry Nye, the veteran track performer of the Bronx Indians, was the winner of the fast-time prize, negotiating the six-mile course in 30:40, better time by almost a minute than recorded by the victor. Nye was virtually the scratch man, starting with a handicap of 1:30. J. Marchione, who finished fifth, captured the novice award.

K. James, off 4:30, and F. Bergano, handicapped at 4:00, gave Lux a hard fight for first place, and finished second and third, respectively. J. Baumiller and C. Gutmann, with the limit allowances, led at the turning point in the race, but after that stage their advantage was short lived, and they dropped back to finish eighth and thirteenth, respectively. Twenty athletes started and sixteen finished.

Twenty-five Miles Through Mud.

Plowing through deep mud for most of the journey, the Walking Club of the New York Evening High School covered a distance of twenty-five miles yesterday in their weekly walk. The walkers started from the Forty-second Street Ferry and went to Hackensack by way of the Boulevard and Bergen Pike. Returning their route lay along Bergen Pike and the Hackensack Plank Road to Union Hill, and then over Willow Boulevard to Weehawken Ferry, a total distance of about twenty-five miles. Frank Gage acted as pacemaker, and the following members of the club completed the long journey: A. Garber, A. Meyer, E. Lang, W. R. Banks, J. Sussman, J. Farrell, I. Wolfsohn, R. A. Hug, M. Schwartz, George Kolbe, J. Marnell, A. Fitzpatrick, and G. Garber. The club has extended to other school clubs an invitation to accompany them on their weekly walks. Next Sunday morning, starting at 9 o'clock, the club members will walk from City Hall to Coney Island and return.

Arthur Roth Easy Victor.

Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C., inaugurated the Bronxdale A. C.'s road-running season yesterday by romping away with a five-mile chase in the fast time of 27:04. D. Goldman of the home club was runner-up. Summary: A. Roth, Mohawk A. C., 27:04; D. Goldman, Bronxdale A. C., 27:57; W. Kelly, Bronxdale A. C., 28:00; S. Selig, Bronxdale A. C., 28:10; S. Bible, Raymond Lyceum, 28:33; H. Guiner, Bronxdale A. C., 28:51; L. Wallet, unattached, 29:00; W. Dwyer, Bronxdale A. C., 29:41; E. Brown, Hollywood Inn, 30:00; P. McIntee, Bronxdale A. C., 30:05.

Masterson Leader in Bronx Chase.

Frank Masterson, the veteran New York A. C. runner, defeated a good field yesterday in the weekly road run of the St. Anselm A. C. in the Bronx. Pat Flynn, the Irish-American A. C. athlete, was in a position to win when he lost the course.

Jackson Sets Pace for Harriers.

Sidney Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. set the pace for fifteen cross-country runners in the second invitation road run held by the Glencoe A. C. through the streets of Harlem yesterday. Gus Maas of the home club was second and E. Reager, another Glencoe athlete, was third across the tape. Jackson took the lead from Maas on the second mile and thereafter was not headed.

St. Aloysius Lyceum Opens Season.

St. Aloysius Lyceum opened its road-running season yesterday with a three-and-one-half-mile handicap event, in which J. R. Manning, the Bronx Church House distance runner, started from scratch and proved an easy winner, turning the route in 19:30. Cy Du Bois of St. Anselm A. C. was second, with a thirty-second allowance, and C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., another scratch man, finished third.

McLean's Indoor Team Loses.

Larry McLean's team of all-star indoor baseball players met defeat by a score of 3 to 1 in a game with the Second Naval Battalion nine in the latter's Bay Ridge Armory yesterday afternoon. Hank Mathewson, brother of Christy Mathewson, was knocked out of the box by the militiamen in the third inning, when the visitors scored twice. Crandall, who relieved him, held the tars safe for the remainder of the game. Guare twirled well for the Second Battalion. The work of Shortstop Keene for the Brooklyn team was the feature of the contest. He made four stops that prevented McLean's team from scoring.

TIRE PRICE LISTS ON A NEW BASIS

Rubber Companies Favor Plan to End Padded Prices and Big Discounts.

Of vital interest to motorists is a move to establish a new system of tire prices which evinced itself here last week. Heretofore, tire prices have been notable for their flexibility, with the result that the buyer of experience has been able to purchase his casings at a reasonable rate while the man who was not familiar with the ropes has found the situation quite different. This condition has been caused by the fact of the wide "spread" or variance between the dealer's and the consumer's price; discounts in some cases running as high as 40 per cent. with two or more additional 5 per cents.

In consequence, it was easy to mark up prices for the purpose of cutting the list price for the benefit of the unsuspecting consumer who frequently found that the great discount at which the dealer had sold him a tire really represented a price not a little higher than he could have obtained by better informed bargaining. Such a situation gave free reign to the unscrupulous dealer.

It was precisely this situation which led the B. F. Goodrich Company to announce last week the issuance of a "users' fair list" series of prices. The list, which represents a substantial cut on former price lists, is intended to put an end to the padded list and bring about a better business basis for tire dealers and consumers alike. In speaking of the change W. H. Yule, Manager for the company in New York, said:

"We want to see price lists that are reasonable, logical and reliable; not made to quote discounts off, but to sell tires on. Of course there will still be wide differences in the value to the consumer, as great as the difference in facilities, capacity and skill of each manufacturer. That is why we take the risk of lining up the entire tire manufacturing industry against us in a sincere effort to put the selling and buying of tires on the basis upon which practically all other merchandise is retailed."

It cannot be said, however, that the step taken by this company has put the other manufacturers against it. On the contrary, several other large companies have announced reductions also and advised purchase on the net price basis. Thus the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has announced a cut in prices which brings its total reductions to 45 per cent. in three years. The United States Tire Company has taken a position against big discount buying and also made a reduction in the price of its casings. Dan C. Swander, local Manager of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, has come out in approval of the net price basis.

"I believe it to be a move in the right direction," said he last week. "The spread between the price to the consumer and that to the dealer has been too great in the past and the elimination of big discounts ought to make for better conditions not only for the consumer, but for the dealer as well. The latter's business will be put on less uncertain foundation."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Franklin G. Hill of the Republic Rubber Company, who emphasized the advantages which would accrue to the dealer by selling from a definite and really net price list.

MUST USE NEW AUTO TAGS.

Motorists in New Jersey Showing Old Plates Liable to Arrest.

According to a dispatch from Trenton the police of New Jersey have been notified by Job H. Lippincott, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, that 1914 registration will no longer be recognized.

"I beg to advise you," said Mr. Lippincott, in his letters to the various police departments, "that the 1914 car registrations are no longer in force and effect; that the only tag which a New Jersey car can legally expose is the tag with green background and white letters, issued by this department, and that all cars being operated under a 1914 registration are being operated without registrations and subject to arrest and prosecution, under Section 15, and subject to a fine, under Section 35, not to exceed $100 or, in default, of imprisonment not to exceed ten days, with second conviction double the penalty."

Collections by the State Department of motor vehicles increased 40 per cent. in January of this year over the same month in 1914. The collections last year were $259,835, while this year they amounted to $381,297. There were 26,839 cars registered, as against 18,645 the preceding year. Motorcycles registered this year numbered 1,638, while 1,314 were registered in January a year ago.

Whipping up the clearance of men's suits and overcoats is our favorite midseason pastime.

It's done by reducing them cheerfully to $15 and $20.

We regard it as a good advertising investment.

Not only does it bring many new customers, but it holds old friends who are economically inclined.

Going to the Expositions?

Besides all the togs for travelling, we've all the traps for tripping.

Wardrobe trunks—the widest sort of variety; sizes for week-ends; sizes for year-ends.

Kit bags, bellows suit cases, travelling bags.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. | at 13th St. | at 34th St.

Tires ☞ Prices Dropped ☜

No Doubt Quality Will Also Drop!

Lots of Good Ones Still Here.

Fisks, Diamonds, Shawmuts, Falls, Portages, Overmans, United States, and others; clean, fresh goods these.

☞ Save from 15% to 40%

Off from Lowest List Prices at Present.
Also 2,000 slightly used shoes........$3.00 up
Sundries, Lamps, Electric Equipments, Windshields, Plugs, &c., one-third value.
"Our prices scare our competitors."

Jandorf Automobile Co.,

Tire and Sundry Department,
1764 Broadway, Corner 57th Street, Ground Floor.

AUTO DRIVER INJURED.

Jack Callaghan Impaled on Fence in Los Angeles Race.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 7.—Jack Callaghan, automobile race driver, skidded through the fence in a 100-mile sanctioned automobile race at Ascot Park today, impaling himself on a board. Two ribs were broken and his hurt, and seizing the wheel, he brought to have an even chance for life.

Callaghan was running third at the twelfth mile when the accident occurred. His mechanician, Victor Wells, was not hurt, and seizing the wheel he brought the car to a stop.

Callaghan's teammates, Eddie O'Donnel and Tom Alley, finished first and second in the race with times of 1:41:15 2-5 and 1:41:31.

Poor Grounds Stop Soccer Games.

Very few association football games were played in the Metropolitan district yesterday on account of the bad condition of the fields. The most noteworthy one at Manhattan Field was won by the Continentals, who beat the Clan McKenzies by 8 goals to 4. This was the fifteenth consecutive defeat for the McKenzies.

Aggressive tactics in the forward line of the Hudson United eleven brought them a victory of the St. George team in a championship game of the Metropolitan League at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon. The score was 5 goals to 0.

In a second-division game of the New York State League played at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon the St. George F. C. defeated the Hudson United eleven by 2 goals to 0.

The Fultons of Woodside, leaders of the second division of the New York State League, traveled to Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon to play the Greenpoint F. C. The Fultons had much the better of the first forty-five minutes of play and were leading 4 goals to 0.

The New York Celtics scored a one-man victory over the Camerons at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by 4 goals to 2. All the winners' points came from the toe of Wilkinson, the crack centre of the New York Celtics. It was the second straight defeat for the Camerons in two weeks.

Igoe Wins Billiard Protest.

There are now sixteen survivors in the newspapermen's pocket billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. Wathy, the scratch man, was eliminated Saturday night by Wellington. The committee reported favorably on the protest put in by Bert Igoe, who objected to a change in his handicap figure during his English table match with McBeth. Igoe will get his second opportunity this afternoon when he plays Tad. Ulrich and Williamson will also play this afternoon, as will Millard and Le Gendre. The semi-final of the English billiard handicap will be played Tuesday night, when F. Ridgeway, 200, will play A. A. Brooks, 140.

OUIMET RATED PLUS THREE.

Amateur Champion Golfer to Hold Unique Distinction in M. G. A.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—It has long been known that Francis Ouimet, the champion amateur golfer of the United States, would be rated below the scratch mark on the forthcoming handicap list of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and there has been a deal of speculation as to how he would be handicapped. It was not until a few days ago, however, that Handicapper Arthur G. Lockwood decided that the position for Ouimet ought to be plus 3, and while Lockwood's rating must be passed on by the committee, there is no doubt of the fact that the M. G. A. executives will be sharply in accord with the views of Lockwood.

It will be a distinction that has come to no other golfer in the history of the State association. No other association in the country has a player great enough to be placed below the scratch mark.

Ray Gorton will supplant Anderson in scratch mark, and the Braeburn golfer is certainly entitled to the position that is to be given him. Also rated at No. 1, if Anderson is to be placed there, will be P. W. Whittemore, and the No. 2 players will be W. C. Chick, who goes up; Sam Sterne, Percival Gilbert, Henry W. Stucklen, and Henry Wilder.

Hockey Clubs in Close Race.

The first three teams in the Amateur Hockey League race are fairly close, with the other two far down in the percentage column. The Boston A. A. continues to hold its lead, with the "St. Nicks" in second place. While the Bostonians did not play last week, the Santa Claus seven won another game, scoring easily over the Irish-American A. C.

This defeat dropped the Winged Fist team further back in the race. The Irish combination is not far ahead of the Hockey Club, which has yet to win a game. The Crescents are well up in the running, and hope to get in a tie for second place Wednesday night by beating the "St. Nicks." The latter team, however, is favorite for the game at the St. Nicholas Rink.

The Boston A. A. team, which will play the Hockey Club at the local rink Saturday night, is also favorite over the Hockey Club. This is the only team in the league the Bostonians have not defeated. Capt. Lewis declares the tail-enders will put up a hard fight against the leaders. The league standing:

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston A. A.	3	0	1.000
St. Nicholas S. C.	3	1	.750
Crescent A. C.	2	2	.500
Irish-American A. C.	1	3	.250
Hockey Club	0	3	.000

FOR 25 years we've led the country in Automatic Sprinkler activity. We still do because we offer the most attractive proposition to be had. We install Sprinklers as well as furnish insurance at decidedly low rates. It's all in our new two-minute booklet—free!

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO

Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers

Singer Building
New York

BIG FIGHT ASSURED.

Gen. Villa Says There Is No Doubt About Johnson Reaching Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 7.—Jack Curley, fight promoter of the battle between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard announced tonight that Villa had telegraphed him assurances from Aguascalientes that he need have no doubt about Johnson being able to reach Juarez in time for the fight with Willard on March 6. Villa in the telegram declared that, if necessary, he would push the Tampico campaign and take the port a week earlier if it would help along the fight Curley declares.

Curley was also advised today that Johnson was still on the Island of Barbadoes, and had started his preliminary training there by doing daily road work, shadow boxing, and surf bathing. Arrangements continue to be made for the Willard-Johnson fight, and Willard is working hard every day to condition himself. He has been unable to get sparring partners big enough for him, as "Tex" O'Rourke of New York is the best of the lot, and he is far too small. An effort is being made to get Harry Wills, the negro heavyweight, who fights like Johnson and is about his size.

Chaffin, Horse Breeder, Dies.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 7.—William T. Chaffin, widely known as a horse breeder, died at his home here last night. He was the breeder and owner of Hal Chaffin, Direct Hal, and Walter Direct.

RECORD Buick BUSINESS AND REAL Buick ACTION

It is generally conceded that we sold more six cylinder cars in New York City in January than any other company—and on less advertising than any of our competitors. Why? Because Buick sixes and Buick fours do just what we claim they will do.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

We sold 131 more Buick cars from the New York Branch in January than last year in January. We delivered from New York, up to January 30th, 1,562 1915 Buicks, against 844 up to January 30th, 1914, a gain of 718 cars in a so-called bad business year. Our factory will build 42,000 1915 Buicks. They have delivered 26,502 1915 cars, against 16,280 during the same period in 1914.

ORDER YOUR BUICK NOW

If you are at all interested in Buick cars, take a demonstration now—don't mind the snow, it is only a little more severe test, a good time for comparisons. You will meet worse conditions during week-end trips while touring or during vacation trips in the mountains. We furnish warm fur coats and robes that will keep you warm, and Buick Motor Cars run well in snow or any weather.

BUICK BRANCH HOUSE SERVICE

The Buick one-year guarantee is cared for in New York, Brooklyn and Newark by branch houses, and every Buick owner will receive prompt and efficient service, the kind that will insure the motoring pleasure they expect. Our free inspection system during the first year will keep you out of trouble until you know your car.

BUICK ENDURANCE CHALLENGE

We have repeatedly challenged and here again challenge any other company selling motor cars to furnish the names and addresses of as many owners who have run their individual cars 25,000, 50,000, 75,000 or 100,000 miles. When you go out to purchase a motor car put this statement to a test. Mileage largely determines the value of your motor car investment.

Buick Runabout Prices, $900, $1185

SIX, $1,650. f. o. b. factory.

Telephone 4040 Columbus For Demonstration Appointment.

Buick Touring Car, $950, $1235

SIX, $1,650. f. o. b. factory.

Catalogues Mailed on Request.

See the New Buick Truck at our Salesroom, Broadway & 55th St.

Buick Sixes climb Abbey Hill on high gear at 5 miles per hour, climb Fort George and Fort Lee Hills on high gear, run from 15 to 17½ miles on one gallon of gasoline, and throttle from 3 to 60 miles an hour without changing gears. Other sixes, regardless of price, cannot do all of these actual performances. To get around the facts, some talk more A. L. A. M. Horse Power per dollar than any other car, or more registration Horse Power per 100 lbs. weight than other cars. "Less than one mile per hour on direct drive." They purposely forget that A. L. A. M. and registration ratings are only formula ratings that have nothing to do with a motor's actual horse power. That running a six from a storage battery on high gear is a stunt that ruins batteries.

PURCHASERS INVESTIGATE

Fortunately for us purchasers investigate and realize that actual performance counts. Few purchase sixes without trying three or more. Those who have tried sixes and eights from $3,500 down all tell us we have the most powerful, easiest riding and best looking car.

BUICK FOUR CYLINDER CARS

Our $900 Runabout and $950 Touring Cars climb Abbey Hill, Viaduct Hill and 153rd Street Hill leading from Riverside Drive on high gear, speed up to 50 miles per hour and run from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Ask the advertised "The greatest all-around hill climbing car in the world," that "holds the road at 50 miles per hour," to follow our smallest Buicks over the Buick route and see how tame they really are.

PLAIN FACTS

Our $1,185 Runabout and $1,235 Touring Cars climb Fort George, Fort Lee, Abbey Hill, 178th St., 141st St., and Viaduct Hills on high gear, speed up to over 55 miles per hour, run from 17½ to 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline. A company advertises 7,000 miles per set of tires, that their car "Climbs every famous demonstrating hill in America on high gear." Ask to see their car or other light-six or four cylinder cars sold under $1,650 do what our Buick four cylinder $1,185 Runabouts and $1,235 Touring Cars do every day.

OTHERS TALK HORSE POWER

The Buick Motor Company Guarantee It.

We guarantee that all Buick valve-in-head motors have more speed, more power, and use less gasoline than any other motors of equal size. Every engineer of recognized authority admits that valve-in-head motors produce more power and use less gasoline. No one can deny that small valve-in-head motors won every place from larger L and T head motors in America's 500-mile speed and endurance classic at Indianapolis. That 37 of the 38 entries and all cars that finished Europe's classic, "The Grand Prix Race," used valve-in-head motors. That two small Buicks won in both the 1913 and 1914 3,000-mile sealed bonnet Tours de France. Of the 1914 tour the Automobile says: "It was the most strenuous test ever staged by France. It was a more strenuous test than was ever staged in America."

A Buick six and a Buick four made the only perfect scores in the latest New York Reliability run. The Mail says: "It was the most strenuous test from the standpoint of a technical examination to which automobiles have been subjected in this country." Leading builders of motors for aeroplanes, submarines and marine engines unhesitatingly adopt valve-in-head motors, although they cost more to build. We have not had a racing team since 1910, but Buick cars still hold more A. A. A. official speed records than any car but one.

Buick Motor Company

Brooklyn 358 Livingston Street | New York Broadway & 55th Street | Newark 45 William Street

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:03 | Sun sets..5:25 | Moon rises..2:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:04	2:35	8:42	8:45
Governors Island	2:21	2:53	9:16	9:19
Hell Gate	4:11	4:43	10:56	10:59

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 7.

SS Moldegaard, Genoa, Dec. 26.
SS Cheiston, Havana, Jan. 15.
SS Ben Nevis, Matanzas, Jan. 31.
SS Barneson, Manchester, Jan. 21.
SS Falk, Cardenas, Jan. 12.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Port Antonio, Jan. 27.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 6.
SS Windemere, Manzanillo, Jan. 20.
SS Corozal, Balboa, Jan. 28.
SS Skogstad, Baltimore, Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Maracas	Naples	Jan. 14
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Jan. 18
Luigi Ciampa	Naples	Jan. 17
Drammensfjord	Leith	Jan. 18
Virginie	Havre	Jan. 20
Santiago	Progreso	Jan. 30
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 21
Kura	Penarth	Jan. 22
Copenhagen	Balboa	Jan. 25
Re d'Italia	Naples	Jan. 25
Chimeo	Balboa	Jan. 31
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Orduna	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Dunciuta	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Tenadores	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Sixaola	Belize	Jan. 23
New York	Rotterdam	Jan. 24
Mexico	Havana	Feb. 4
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 2
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 6
Comas	New Orleans	Feb. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Minneapolis	London	Jan. 30
Niagara	Havre	Jan. 30
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 28
Florida	Kirkwall	Jan. 25
Iroquois	Macoris	Feb. 2
Havana	Havana	Feb. 6
Lampasas	Mobile	Feb. 2
Rayo	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Colorado	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

America	Cadiz	Jan. 31
Toronto	Hull	Jan. 26
Oosterdyk	Barry	Jan. 28
Brattingsborg	Ardrossan	Jan. 26
Columbia	Genoa	Jan. 10
Acre	Bahia	Jan. 18
Comanche	Galveston	Feb. 4
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Liv	Shields	Jan. 26
Mildrecht	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
Storstad	Barry	Jan. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 6
Parima	Demerara	Feb. 2
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Sverge	Azores	Feb. 2
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 28
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Jan. 29
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Minnetonka	London	Feb. 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 10
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Patria, Marseilles		4:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dronning Maud, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Skogstad, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Cretan, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, FEB. 7.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 40 miles N. of Porto Rico at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 19 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 35 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 85 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 10 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Comanche, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 266 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 322 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 95 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 12 miles E. of Limon at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 478 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 216 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 228 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 110 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ekaterinoslav, at Cristobal, Feb. 7.
SS Escalona, at London, Feb. 7.

Sailed.

SS Arizonan, from Balboa, Feb. 7.
SS Pastores, from Port Limon, Feb. 7.

Passed.

SS Vigo, New York for Hull, passed the Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... Feb. 8
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Aki Maru .... Feb. 10
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .... Feb. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa .... Feb. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... Feb. 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara .... Feb. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Willochra .... Feb. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 3; Hongkong, Jan. 5; Shanghai, Jan. 8; Yokohama, Jan. 16, and Honolulu, Jan. 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on Feb. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 7.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Jan. 10; Auckland, Jan. 11; Melbourne, Jan. 15, and Sydney, Jan. 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East on Feb. 3, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 8.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	$1.57	$1.53	$1.38¼	$1.35
Feb. 2	1.65	1.57½	1.43	1.39
Feb. 3	1.66	1.56¾	1.41⅝	1.37¼
Feb. 4	1.65	1.59½	1.42⅝	1.38½
Feb. 5	1.67	1.62½	1.43⅝	1.40¼
Feb. 6	1.64	1.62⅜	1.40⅝	1.38¼
Week's range	1.67	1.53	1.43⅝	1.35

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	83¼	82⅛	85⅛	83⅞
Feb. 2	83⅝	82¾	85⅝	84⅝
Feb. 3	83⅝	80	85	82⅛
Feb. 4	82⅝	80¾	84½	82⅞
Feb. 5	82⅞	80⅝	84¾	82½
Feb. 6	81	79⅝	82½	81½
Week's range	83⅝	79⅝	85⅝	81½

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	61⅝	60½	59⅜	58⅜
Feb. 2	62	61	59⅜	58½
Feb. 3	61⅞	59¼	59	56⅞
Feb. 4	61⅝	59½	58⅝	56¾
Feb. 5	61⅞	60⅛	58¾	57¼
Feb. 6	60⅜	59⅝	57⅜	56⅝
Week's range	62	59¼	59⅜	56⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	$11.35	$11.25	$11.52	$11.42
Feb. 2	11.60	11.30	11.77	11.47
Feb. 3	11.60	11.27	11.70	11.50
Feb. 4	11.45	11.35	11.60	11.50
Feb. 5	11.30	11.22	11.50	11.37
Feb. 6	11.15	11.10	11.30	11.25
Week's range	11.60	11.10	11.77	11.25

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	$10.52	$10.42	$10.72	$10.65
Feb. 2	10.60	10.45	10.77	10.67
Feb. 3	10.60	10.42	10.82	10.67
Feb. 4	10.52	10.42	10.75	10.65
Feb. 5	10.45	10.35	10.67	10.57
Feb. 6	10.32	10.25	10.52	10.50
Week's range	10.60	10.25	10.82	10.50

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	$19.42	$19.30	$19.80	$19.65
Feb. 2	19.65	19.40	20.02	19.80
Feb. 3	19.85	19.52	20.25	19.95
Feb. 4	19.75	19.50	20.10	19.90
Feb. 5	19.62	19.45	20.02	19.82
Feb. 6	19.42	19.27	19.82	19.67
Week's range	19.85	19.27	20.25	19.65

New York.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Feb. 1	8.62	8.45	8.89	8.74	9.09	8.96
Feb. 2	8.70	8.61	8.98	8.88	9.16	9.08
Feb. 3	8.70	8.59	8.98	8.82	9.17	9.00
Feb. 4	8.72	8.61	8.97	8.81	9.15	9.00
Feb. 5	8.73	8.61	8.96	8.82	9.15	9.00
Feb. 6	8.65	8.58	8.90	8.81	9.10	9.00
Week's range	8.73	8.45	8.98	8.74	9.17	8.96

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Feb. 1	9.32	9.16	9.46	9.31	9.55	9.41
Feb. 2	9.39	9.32	9.52	9.46	..	..
Feb. 3	9.40	9.24	9.53	9.38	9.55	9.54
Feb. 4	9.39	9.24	9.53	9.38	9.61	9.48
Feb. 5	9.38	9.26	9.52	9.40	..	..
Feb. 6	9.34	9.25	9.46	9.38	9.50	9.50
Week's range	9.40	9.16	9.53	9.31	9.61	9.41

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Forecasts: N. Caro., S. Caro., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate w. winds.

Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

West. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

Ark. and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues., with moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair, with moderate n. w. winds.

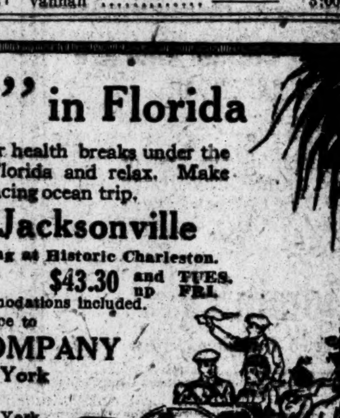
Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably snow flurries near Lake Superior. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa, Mo., and Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.



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Minneapolis, Feb. 13, 10 AM | Minnehaha, Feb. 20

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon

Adriatic....Feb. 10 | Megantic....Feb. 17

AZORES—GIBRALTAR NAPLES—GENOA

CRETIC FEB. 16, 10 A. M.

*FINLAND.............FEBRUARY 27

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FRENCH LINE

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Sailings for HAVRE

NIAGARA . . . Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . . Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 6, 3 P. M.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Burck Bros. Co.; Miss S. G. Wright, coats, suits, ladies' furnishing goods; 42 W. 34th.
ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; B. Skinner, dry goods; Miss E. Johnson, ready-to-wear; D. Peterson, dry goods; Wallick.
ALBIA, Iowa—Cramer & Hollingshead; H. J. Cramer, children's wash dresses; 18 W. 27th, Room 1,201.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; H. Newhard, domestics; 315 4th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Miss M. E. Price, art goods; 214 Church.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits; J. Lewi, dry goods; Miss Kyser, waists; Miss Fisher, infants' wear; Flanders.
AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; A. D. Lurie, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 18 West 27th.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 71 West 23d.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, furs, goods; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, notions; 1,261 B'way.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. H. Foster, dry goods; 69 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 353 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Drennen Co. Dept. Stores; Miss B. McEvoy, notions; G. H. Flewellen, domestics, dress goods, silks; 39 West 32d.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; P. F. Tracy, furn. goods, notions, ribbons; Grand.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, blankets; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, blankets; 75 Spring.
BROCKTON, Mass.—J. Edgar Co.; W. A. Clarke, ladies' ready to wear and bargain basement; Aster.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; 20 West 22d.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Dooley, ladies', infants' wear; Miss E. Gray, corsets; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies', infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; B. A. Myers, shoes; 821 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; L. Karr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; S. L. Deakin, linings; 39 W. 32d; Grand.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; J. Baach, gloves, ribbons, umbrellas; H. Goldwater, drugs, toilet articles; A. Mathews, silks, velvets; E. Katz, wash goods, flannels; J. Lanhagen, notions; S. Obermeyer, laces, embroideries, trimmings, handkerchiefs; J. Leichenger, housefurnishing goods, live pets; A. Binswanger, jewelry, leather goods, cutlery, silverware; S. Solomon, shoes; P. Berkowitz, cigars, smokers' articles; W. North, dress goods, linings; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; Miss Garretty, corsets; Miss Freak, ladies' neckwear, veilings; Miss Gary, house dresses, kimonos; Miss Carey, muslin underwear; Mrs. Yandell, infants' wear; Miss Goldberg, misses' coats, suits, dresses; H. L. Bernbaum, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss K. Spangler, art needlework; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; H. H. Howard, laces, embroideries; O. J. Lowenberg, ladies' gloves, hdkfs., notions, leather goods, umbrellas; G. L. Israel, sporting goods, photo supplies, artists' materials; A. J. Jones, silks, dress goods, velvets; A. C. Berwanger, coats, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; F. McBryde, silks, dress goods; R. Reif, rugs, carpets; T. Immekus, domestics, linens, white goods, flannels; 3 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landaw, A. R. Stumer, mdse. mgrs.; J. R. Anthony, representing; J. S. Brown, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; L. Cohen, silks, furriers' supplies; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. W. Nelson, untrimmed hats, trimmings; A. Larson, children's, misses' millinery; 104 Worth; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; Miss Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy leather goods; Miss Esberry, fancy goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; M. Adler, furniture; C. A. Walters, toilet goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, women's coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Emporium World; J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Mullen & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—G. Linning & Co.; G. Linning, general mdse.; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICO, Cal.—Fortier, Beardsley; Miss F. Fortier, ladies', children's ready to wear, millinery; Martinique.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Original Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Risk, shirtwaists, skirts; 1,182 Broadway, Room 801.
CINCINNATI—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; P. M. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Fussiner, jewelry; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Ganspohl, rugs; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, notions; Breslin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, ready to wear; Miss A. Fiehn, dresses; Miss Tyroler, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Hammerschlag Cloak Co.; M. Hammerschlag, coats, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens; ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d; Wellington.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Mahoney, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; W. P. Ayers, blankets; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.
DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, shoes; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss T. Bohlender, ribbons; Miss L. Rosen, jewelry; J. P. Schaefer, shoes; Miss C. Rowland, notions; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; O. W. Watson, housefurn. goods; G. W. Carson, toys; 71 West 23d.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss J. Scanlon, umbrellas, ladies' gloves; 16 East 18th.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Elston, art needlework; 30 East 20th.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; T. Murray, notions, neckwear, ribbons; Mr. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; M. Rauch, housefurnishing goods; 303 5th Av.; Wellington.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. J. Springer, juniors', children's garments; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros.; M. J. Ryan, domestics; 1,133 Bwy.
DULUTH—Leiser Co.; L. Leiser, dresses; B. Blumenthal, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, waists; E. N. Sykes, general mdse.; Somerset.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; G. Matthews, dress goods, silks; 39 W. 32d; Longacre.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; R. Spittal, notions, cloaks, furn. goods; 434 4th Av.; Park Av.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, blankets; 75 Spring.
FARGO, N. D.—J. P. Black; G. Black, ready to wear; 1,170 Broadway.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Williams, Small & Co.; L. Banderschmidt, piece goods, notions, millinery; F. Banderschmidt, women's, misses' ready to wear; Martinique.
FRANKFORT, Ind.—B. F. Cohen Sons; W. B. Cohen, dry goods; Wallick.
GAINESVILLE, Ga.—G. F. Turner Co.; W. E. Dozier, general merchandise; Herald Square.
GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; Miss E. Schneider, ready to wear; Mrs. F. M. Garrison, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.
GLOVERSVILLE—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th.
GLOVERSVILLE—Argesinger Co.; H. G. Baufield, upholstery goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Paul Steketee & Sons; C. Dosker, dress goods, silks, hosiery; H. Stern, cloaks, suits, millinery; Collingwood.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; C. J. Staerker, furn. goods; 214 Church.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, dry goods; 39 W. 32d.
HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Isenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, blankets; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, representing; 2 Walker.
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 West 27th.
HUNTINGTON—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; Miss Jordan, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, carpets; L. Wolf, cloaks, millinery; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; H. Goldstein, carpets; 31 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; G. D. Sleigh, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Rink, millinery; Hoffman House.
JOLIET—L. F. Beach Co.; L. Stocker, notions, ribbons; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry, leather goods, umbrellas, cutlery, silverware; M. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Lee J. Schiff, ladies' silk dresses; 7 West 22d.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—Geleno Bros.; C. W. Goleno, dry goods; Park Av.
KOKOMO—W. H. Turner Co.; W. H. Deitmeyer, domestics, silks, dress goods; L. Witte, furn. goods; Hermitage.
LAFAYETTE—M. Schulz, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, blankets; 75 Spring.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; W. O. Sweeney, cloaks, laces, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d; Longacre.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gans & Sons; G. M. Gans, dry goods; Cumberland.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Bloss Co.; S. Gersman, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt, Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Department Store; H. C. Henshey, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear, leather goods; 18 West 35th.
LOUISVILLE—H. J. Gutman & Co.; Mrs. M. Ritz, ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
MANKATO, Minn.—J. E. Brett Co.; J. E. Brett, general mdse.; J. H. Koch, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Burch Bros Co.; J. B. Loeffel, coats, suits, ladies' furnishing goods; 45 W. 34th.
MASON CITY, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; Mrs. M. Z. Ellinson, coats, suits, ladies' furnishing goods; 45 W. 34th.
MERIDEN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, blankets; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, blankets; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Bunce, domestics; 75 Spring.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—I. Berger, cloaks, suits, dresses; 145 W. 28th.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. Ewing, blankets; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Mendre & Freedman; B. Freedman, dry goods; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Jacobs Bros. & Co.; H. Jacobs, furn. goods; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, blankets; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Meier, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Stark, blankets; 75 Spring.
OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss Sullivan, ladies' neckwear; 1,270 Broadway.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, blankets; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; E. Radikin, blankets; 75 Spring.
PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—New York Store; A. Harrick, general merchandise; 221 4th Av.; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Nieman Co.; H. Lewin, ladies' trimmed hats, fancy feathers, flowers; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. Holtz, representing; Miss Ratsky, dresses; Miss Frank, waists; Miss Bickert, ribbons; Mr. Graham, curtains, upholstery goods; Miss Brown, pictures; Mr. Wolfe, blankets, comfortables; Mr. McDonald, notions, drugs; Mr. McCreary, cloaks, suits, dresses; Mr. Stribel, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
PITSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. Foster, blankets; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, cloaks, suits, waists, children's, misses' wear, shawls, wrappers; 37 West 26th.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. D. Prasl, silks; 320 Church; Herald Square.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; P. P. Davidson, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—L. Dimond & Sons; A. E. Downey, wall paper; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Frank, dresses; 33 Union Square.
QUINCY, Ill.—Leiser Co.; B. Silverberg, dresses; 1,261 Bwy.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss M. Bloomfield, gloves; Miss E. Miller, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Miss C. E. Cunningham, Miss Kasey, and Miss A. Mann, millinery; 39 W. 32d.
RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; B. D. Campbell, dress goods; Miss A. E. Mann, muslin underwear, corsets; 148 W. 23d.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.; Miss E. Ross, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Griffin, infants' wear; Gregorian.
RICHMOND, Va.—Fourgurean, Temple & Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; Collingwood.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Mrs. J. B. Marvin, corsets; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glafer, B. Miller, millinery; 621 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prager Co.; L. Prager, general merchandise; Miss G. Corcoran, infants' wear, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, kimonos; 200 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; B. S. Meyer, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, coats, suits; 15 East 26th.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, domestics; R. E. Mansfield, dry goods; 75 Spring; Latham.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, blankets; 75 Spring.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Ensel & Vinson Co.; M. Ensel, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; H. A. Miller, blankets; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, women's ready to wear; 72 Madison Square.
SHAMOKIN—Shapiro Bros.; L. Shapiro, dry goods; Grand.
SHENANDOAH, Penn.—H. L. Goldin, ready-to-wear; Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; G. H. Becker, shoes; 1,261 Broadway.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The Bee Hive Co.; C. T. Hansman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; H. A. Wheat, blankets; 75 Spring.
STILLWATER, Minn.—Murphy D. G. Co.; M. L. Murphy, dry goods; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Freund, domestics; A. S. Harris, basement, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bros. Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Wolfort, Spring suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; M. Steinfeld, Miss J. Webb, suits; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; A. F. Korschgen, blankets; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, fancy goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Horwitz & Schoenborn Co.; K. N. Horwitz, cloaks; Gregorian.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; D. G. Braham, notions; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson D. G. Co.; T. M. Webster, underwear; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 214 Church.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Boyce, laces, neckwear; 31 Union Square; Woodward.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss J. Cummings, French underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, jobs Fall coats; G. Serdman, Spring skirts, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Burch Bros. Co.; A. W. Burch, ladies' ready to wear; 45 W. 34th.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; Miss L. Renard, fancy goods; 1,270 Broadway.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. Conrad, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; Miss F. Urbach, laces; Miss Ballard, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. Keys, millinery; 621 B'way.
TOLEDO—M. J. Leo; S. R. Reisman, R. R. Todd, T. J. Wilson, millinery; Imperial.
TROY—Peerless Millinery Co.; L. Myers, millinery; Cumberland.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. J. Sutton, silks; 221 4th Av.; Grand.
WALLACE, Idaho—Otterson Co.; E. R. Denny, ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Mr. Hirshberg, furn. goods; Miss Miller, waists; Miss Moscow, misses' ready to wear; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Adams, misses' clothing; Miss I. Steagall, waists; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagen, dresses, waists, coats; 215 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, blankets; 75 Spring.
WATERLOO, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; C. J. Isaacson, coats, suits, ladies' furnishing goods; 45 W. 34th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; S. E. Emery, juniors', misses' suits, coats, waists, lingeries, undermuslins; 75 Spring.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, blankets; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. Davidson, blankets; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirshberg Co.; Miss E. Bott, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 315 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, blankets; 75 Spring.

CRITICISE OVERDRAFT RULE.

National Banks Win Modification of Controller's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, took notice today of the criticisms which have been voiced by some of the officials of national banks against his recent order forbidding the payment of overdrafts. The Controller said that most of the responses to his circular letter warning banks against allowing overdrafts which had come to the department had commended his effort to abolish an evil which, he said, had assumed large proportions in some localities, and which had caused serious losses to many banks.

The Controller indicated that he might modify his recent order in respect to some of the practices complained of. Many of the letters which he has received suggest that certain modifications should be made to prevent the annoyances that might follow a too rigid enforcement.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 151 Columbia St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale, new furniture.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's Spring and Summer clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 and 25 Lispenard St.—Assignee sale of toys, doll carriages, &c.

D. Greenwald, 51 East 8th St.—Sheriff's sale, raw ostrich feathers.

J. H. Mayers, 23 Arthur Av., Bronx—Women's, men's, and children's furnishings.

Tuesday.

A. Schaap & Son, 594 Broadway—Clothing.

J. Weisz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Spring and medium-weight worsteds, suitings, &c.

Samuel H. Richmond, Inc., 27 Greene St.—Oriental rugs; continues Wednesday.

J. H. Mayers, 58 East 8th St.—Caps, cloth, machinery, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 27 East 21st St.—Buttons, notions, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

Wednesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Desks, chairs and other office furniture.

Henry Lilly Company, 86 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.; also Friday.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 5,119 Fifth Av., Brooklyn—Men's clothing, women's cloaks and suits, store fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway—Women's, misses' and children's Spring and Summer wearing apparel.

J. H. Mayers, 439 Lafayette St.—Soda fountain.

D. Greenwald & Co., 47 Great Jones St.—Sheriff's sale, office furniture, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Main St., Huntington, L. I.—Hardware, paints, &c.

Friday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Laces, embroideries, trimmings, silk nets, &c.

J. Weisz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Cloaks, suits, sweaters, &c.

Saturday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, North Seventh St., Whitestone, L. I.—Stock and fixtures of confectionery store.

J. H. Mayers, 102 Fulton St.—Badges, ribbons, favors, dies, &c.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 28 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Household goods from Eagle Storage Warehouse.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Library of the late Harry S. Kingsley of Brooklyn.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Paintings, household furnishings, &c.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Antiques and art objects from collection of H. O. Watson & Co.; continues Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Brooklyn Storage Warehouse, Schermerhorn St., near 3d Av., Brooklyn—Household goods.

Wednesday.

Fifth Av. Auction Rooms, Inc., 333 Fourth Av.—Diamonds, watches, rings, &c., collateral of the Provident Loan Society of New York.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Greek and Roman iridescent glass and rare Eastern ceramics and textiles; continues Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Oil paintings; also Friday evening.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings; also Friday.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Duplicates from the New York Public Libraries.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Willoughby and Pearl Sts., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

Saturday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Old Chinese porcelains and Imperial Chinese rugs.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 17 at 12:30. The topic for discussion will be "The New Federal Trade Commission and Its Effect on Business." The principal speaker will be Joseph E. Davies, United States Commissioner of Corporations.

The Board of Directors of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, will hold its regular monthly meeting at that address on Wednesday.

Buyers' Wants.

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses, $10 up; wash dresses, $5 up; must furnish own sample. Call all week, afternoon, immediate orders, third floor, 37 West 32d St.

RETIRING from business; loft lease, machinery, and fixtures for sale; suitable for manufacturing clothing or raincoats; excellent Broadway location. Address R. R., 247 Times Downtown.

SILK PETTICOATS, $10.20 to $18.00 PER DOZEN. A few JOBS and regular numbers (snappy styles) at right prices. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 5th Av.

EXPORTERS WITH WORLD-WIDE TRADE WILL HANDLE AMERICAN GOODS. MANUFACTURERS ONLY SHOULD APPLY. S 2 TIMES.

For Sale—Children's dress plant in New Milford, Conn., with 40 machines; help trained for white dresses and underwear. Address Box E 222 Times Downtown.

WANTED, quantity of 40-inch crepe-de-chine at the right price; spot cash. M. Cantor, 51 Greene St.

L. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st. For snappy and popular-price circular petticoats, at $16.50 per dozen.

To close out, 25 dozen black lawn waists, 250 sample cotton and lingerie dresses, 200 linen skirts. E. Levy & Co., 13 East 16th St.

JOBBER interested in jobs silk and cotton waists. 1,133 Broadway. Room 1,319.

AUTO WEAR RAINCOAT CO.—Men's, women's, and children's slip-ons. 55 5th Av.

OPEN FOR JOBS in dresses of all kinds for cash. Handel's, 330 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs ladies', misses' serge dresses, very cheap.

Jobber looking at coats and suits. Ninth floor, 36 West 20th St.

Want to buy silk remnants for cash. W. A., 310 Times Downtown.

See This Suit $11.50

All Worsted Serge—Peau de Cygne Lined

ODD SIZES Our Specialty.

Myer Gans, Sons & Co.

134-140 West 26th St.

(Wholesale Only.)

We Fit the Fat

N. B. Only one merchant sold in a town.

Busy **BUYERS**

75 manufacturers may be seen in one call.

One salesperson will escort you and display the pick of those 75 lines.

Instead of spending a day with one manufacturer—spend an hour with 75.

Register now. Many advantages.

Millinery Section Opens Today

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION

"The Business Palace"

28-30 West 23d Street

9-19 West 22d Street.

New manufacturers join every day.

JOSEPH DURST Inc.

FORMERLY OF DURST & RUBIN

No Salesmen! Models Shown Only In Our New York Showroom.

ANNOUNCES to visiting buyers the formal opening of their new showroom

THIS MORNING

at 31 East 31st Street, just off Madison Avenue

COATS ($4.50 to $35.00) & SUITS ($6.50 to $16.50)

Buyers

will be interested in what the

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.

have to show. Their new

LA GRECQUE CORSETS

cover a greater field than any other American make.

Their New SHEATH-PANTALON

will be a revelation for the stout figure.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.

45 W. 34th Street.

THE

Halpern Waist Co.

Are now having their

Fashion Show of *New Spring Blouses*

Crepe de Chines—Georgettes—Laces,

at

127 West 26th Street.

Men's Coats de luxe and some clever mannish models for **women** at "popular prices"—by Specialists in clever outerwear.

GILLIS NEW YORK

See No. 900

"Coatalog" and Spring line ready. Call and see ORIGINAL styles. Write or call for Coatalog.

GILLIS & CO., 12 E. 33d St.

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of Woodward Building

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THE VALUE-IST

extends the courtesies of its offices to you

It is the medium of real values from reliable manufacturers to responsible buyers.

Published and Edited by Estelle Rosenberg.

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If you see it in THE VALUE-IST it's Real Value

Broadway Bargain House

Bargain Specialists

Big Job at ½ manufacturer's prices. Ladies' all-wool serge dresses, $2.25 and $3.25

1,000 other bargains in Men's Women's and Children's Wear.

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APPELBEE & NEUMAN,

23-25 Greene St

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Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co. (Inc.)

NOW AT

134 to 140 W. 37th St.

TELEPHONE—GREELEY 4721.

MANN & LOVEJOY,

Makers of Popular-Priced COATS & SUITS, are now at

35-39 WEST 35TH STREET

1,200 SPRING DRESSES

Consisting of Serges, Silks, and Wool and Silk Poplins. $3.75 to $12.50. Big values. Immediate delivery.

GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO.,

22-24 West 26th St.

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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer Ladies' All Wool Shepherd Check SUIT, Peau de Cygne Lined, at $5.75.

Plated Souvenir State Spoons For All States

PAYE & BAKER,

9 MAIDEN LANE.

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OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

Ladies' Neckwear

Latest Military Novelties.

New Importations.

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Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3358.

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We Have a Plan to Get Business for You. Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Av.

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FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog.
Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

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520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

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GIRDLES Complete Showing of Newest Novelties Call and SEE OUR "PANAMA BELLE" THE GIRDLE OF THE HOUR. The Belt House of New York, 49-53 East 21st St. Slote & Schaffer

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
Tel. Spring 1291. JACOB FEIBEL, 117 Spring St.

BOUTONNIERES.
For FLOWERS and RIBBONS See American Braid Co., Selling Agents. Uptown office 12 E. 33d St. Tel. 3873 Murray Hill.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.
ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 885.

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Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 213 4th Av.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145 St. Aud. 7388.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.
WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

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Jewelry and Novelties
JET AND PEARL BEADS.
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27 West 30th St., Near Broadway,
Formerly 498-500 Broadway.

LACES EMBROIDERIES Shadow Laces, French Valenciennes. Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LINEN DUSTERS, MEN & WOMEN.
Auto Coats, Caps; good quality linene, $8.25 dozen. ENGEL, 3 E. 17TH.

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FULL DRESS, FROCK COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.
"THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen.
S. COHEN, Mfg., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

PATTERN HATS.
Special, Exclusive Pattern Hats, High Grade. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38 W. 32d, rep. best makers of millinery.

PLANTS.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW. 622 Broadway. 624 " 626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

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Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

AUCTION SALE

David W. Biow Co.

520-522 Broadway, Near Spring St., N. Y.

Telephone 6680-6681 Spring.

Today, Monday, Feb. 8, '15, 10:30 A. M.

Special Peremptory Opening Trade Sale Without Limit or Reserve

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

CONSISTING OF

2,500 Men's and Youths' Suits,
5,000 Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits,
4,000 Pr. Men's Pants, 500 Doz. Knee Pants.
ALSO A HIGH-CLASS RETAIL STOCK.

The above offering consists of only dependable merchandise and is an exceptional opportunity for retailers and jobbers of reliable clothing.

VALUATION ABOUT $15,000.

High-Grade Retail Stock of

LADIES' CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

FURNISHINGS

HABERDASHERY

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SWEATERS.

Will Be Sold

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, 10:30 A. M.,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market at the outset of last week recovered composure after the unsettlement to which it was subjected by the unexpected passing of the dividend on United States Steel common, but after a moderate recovery prices became irregular and lost ground during the balance of the week. The volume of selling for the most part was not large, and there was evidence of considerable activity on the part of bear traders. The emphasis laid during the week on the rumors of dividend reductions, based at times on slight grounds, indicated a phase of bearish activity with which Wall Street is familar. Though the drift was downward the movement was by no means uniform, and some stocks moved forward substantially.

So far as the market was swayed by general influences rather than by those bearing upon individual stocks instead of upon the market as a whole, one of the chief factors of the week was the news of Germany's purpose to establish a war zone around Great Britain and Ireland. That was accompanied by a warning to neutral shipping which the financial community felt sure from the outset would lead to protests from neutral nations with possibly serious consequences should those protests not be heeded. While it was hardly felt that Germany intended to go to the extreme suggested in its warning, of exposing even neutral ships to danger should they enter the proposed war zone, the doubt on that point was sufficient to cause uneasiness. There were some who found in this latest move an indication that Germany was being reduced to such straits as to make peace possible sooner than lately had been expected. That view, however, was by no means generally adopted. The dominant opinion was that the conservative course would be to discount the more extreme of the views entertained regarding the programme which Germany has marked out, and to assume that Germany will take care not to infringe too wantonly upon the universally recognized rights of neutral shipping.

Thus the influence of Germany's warning grew less than greater as the week advanced. At the same time it created an atmosphere that gave greater effect to rumors of dividend reductions and other adverse influences of lesser consequence. Selling for European account, some of it apparently for German account, helped to accentuate the decline in some quarters, particularly it was thought in Southern Pacific, but from no quarter did a sufficient volume of selling come to constitute a problem for the money market. Prices yielded, but funds remained superabundant. The great plenty of money exerted its influence upon the bond market rather than upon the stock market, and the former was by far the more interesting department of the market for securities last week. The outstanding development in that quarter was the very great success of the Pennsylvania bond flotation. The $49,000,000 issue of 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds offered to the public at 103¾ was subscribed nearly five times over. The bonds were maintained throughout the week at a substantial premium over the subscription price, and the investment demand which that indicated found additional reflection in the establishment of premiums for some other recent issues. A number of smaller flotations were anounced, and preparations were going forward for other important issues. The city of Baltimore loan was covered several times over at the public sale, and much interest was evidenced in the expected issue of New York State bonds, although the sale of those is not likely to take place until later in the Spring. Preparations were going forward for the expected large issue of New York Central securities, which will probably amount to over $100,000,000, and the Baltimore & Ohio was understood to be arranging for a $50,000,000 issue. The demand for bonds has been so good that the market felt no concern over the volume of new securities which are likely to be offered. At the same time the need of a very large amount of money, principally for refunding purposes, led the market to expect that new issues would be put out upon attractive terms. It was realized that good as the market was it would have to be carefully handled to avoid a congestion of new securities later on, when further large demands for refunding purposes must be met.

One of the reasons for the great abundance of money and for the extent of the demand for bonds is the slackness in trade. It is very generally believed that in that matter the worst has been seen and that improvement is fairly well assured, even though its pace may be slow. It is felt among the business men, however, that trade will need encouragement and that no form of encouragement will be more welcome than freedom from legislative and Governmental harrassment. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States held its annual meeting in Washington last week and discussed plans for the promotion of trade at home and abroad. It listened to President Wilson, who gave his approval to the suggestion that foreign trade be fostered by co-operative effort. Business men all over the country took note of the President's attitude in that respect, but in more than one quarter the view was voiced that to give practical effect to that approval it would be necessary for the Government to give ear to the representations of business men. A more business-like handling of business questions so far as the Government has to deal with them is felt to be much needed. If more confidence were felt in the Government's handling commercial questions in a businesslike manner there is little doubt that trade would move forward more rapidly.

The commodity markets presented very interesting phases. Wheat moved sensationally, reacting sharply after a violent advance, only to move forward to a new high level and developing much irregularity. It was seen that the high prices lately prevailing had not checked the export movement, and that naturally gave more substance to the buying notwithstanding the rapidity of the advance. In the cotton market the chief development was the further expansion of export sales, the shipments for last week exceeding any record for this season of the year. That is one of the important developments of recent weeks, for the large exports at prices substantially higher than those prevailing before the close of the year have served to improve greatly the position of the South. The export movement much more than the cotton loan syndicate furnished relief for the cotton growers of the South. The cotton syndicate is about to be dissolved after having received applications for loans amounting to only $28,000 of the $100,000,000 which it was prepared to advance.

The rapid increase in cotton exports has contributed importantly to the growth in our credit trade balance, which, again, last week was finding reflection in a renewed decline in sterling exchange. Preliminary figures indicated that the balance for January was considerably in excess of the $131,800,000 reported in December, and the rate at which grain and other exports are going out promises a continuance of a very large favorable balance. While that continues we will have no difficulty in handling European selling of our securities, even should that selling assume much larger proportions than it has at any time since the resumption of public trading. It was the money market rather than the stock market consequence of possible European liquidation which was recognized as offering a troublesome problem at the outset of trading, and the course of events has entirely changed that aspect of the matter.

TRADING LULL IN LONDON.

Market Fears Selling of Americans for German Account.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The filling of the January investment demand was held responsible for decreased activity in stocks last week. Continued uncertainty concerning proposed reductions in minimum prices also hampered business. Germany's threat of a submarine blockade was calmly received.

The market in Americans was idle all week under the influence of the cut in the Steel dividend. The fear that Germany somehow would unload American stocks here also was a factor. The weakness of Amsterdam exchange on London was regarded as giving some confirmation to the assumption of German selling. There is still good investment buying of Canadian Pacific notes partly in replacement of maturing obligations.

The Japanese Government has placed here £8,000,000 of one-year notes at 5¾ per cent. discount. The notes changed hands yesterday at 5½ per cent. discount. War loan bonds were weak the last two days of the week on the repeated rumors of a united loan for the Allies. The Paris conference has not been concluded, but in the best informed circles here it is not believed that the English representatives will accept the proposal for a joint loan.

Monetary ease continues. The discount houses are allowing only 1½ per cent. to depositors, but the impression prevails that some Government action may soon improve rates. British railway dividends for the most part show slight reductions compared with the dividends paid for 1913, but rates are better than for 1912. The Underground Electric Railway Company, which controls London's subways and most of the traction lines, and was formed originally under American auspices, maintained its dividend at last year's rate. The commission is granting licenses for rubber exports, and is hard at work catching up with the applications which have been laid before it.

GIVES AID TO RUSSIA.

Bank of France to Take Up Bills and Finance Crops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—With impending issues at high rates for war purposes, the Paris Bourse, which since the prohibition against option trading is purely an investment market, cannot show much buoyancy. Under the circumstances the slight depression at the beginning of last week exerted little influence upon sentiment. The Bourse during Friday's session heard about the communiqué from the conference of the Finance Ministers of the Allies, and thereon developed some strength. French 3 per cents gained half a point, Russian funds were stronger, and Suez Canal shares improved 50 francs on announcement of the repulse of the Turkish attack.

The announcement contained in the communiqué that assistance will be given to Russian exports is believed to mean the financing of the crops which are now unexportable. The first measure in re-establishing Russian exchange is the offer of the Bank of France to take up all the Russian Bank's franc bills discounted or pledged with French bankers and remaining unredeemed. These bills amount to between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 francs, not including bills issued in other currencies which are not covered by the scheme. Russian exchange rallied 4 per cent., and a still larger advance is looked for.

Considerable curiosity is expressed as to which country now neutral will be the first to avail itself of the financial help promised by the Allies to those joining them. Financial circles here are awaiting an official protest by the United States against Germany's threat against shipping. French importers and shipping interests are not greatly concerned.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange. Week Ended Feb. 6, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	286,840	478,504	308,736
Tuesday	201,769	421,483	255,654
Wednesday	154,346	509,182	227,025
Thursday	204,602	343,696	165,667
Friday	312,707	318,065	170,324
Saturday	110,727	165,822	84,206
Total week	1,270,991	2,236,752	1,209,612
Year to date	6,346,708	12,342,508	10,208,095

BONDS. (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,462,000	$8,718,000	$2,106,000
Tuesday	2,122,000	3,851,000	2,241,000
Wednesday	1,940,000	4,394,000	2,318,000
Thursday	2,233,500	4,445,000	2,182,000
Friday	2,553,000	4,239,500	2,276,000
Saturday	1,489,500	2,565,000	1,111,000
Total week	$11,800,000	$28,212,500	$12,179,500
Year to date	68,346,000	112,574,500	68,212,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.	Feb. 6, '15.	Feb. 7, '14.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	1,270,658	2,236,650	965,992
Banks	333	302	*31
Mining	....	200	200
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$11,301,500	$20,927,500	$9,626,000
Government	230,000	161,000	*69,000
State	101,000	1,618,000	1,517,000
City	167,500	506,000	338,500
Total	$11,800,000	$23,212,500	$11,412,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Feb. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$11,800,000	$68,346,000
Same period last year	20,927,500	110,289,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.97	83.70	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	89.42	89.19	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	72	71	72	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	3
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	12
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	93½	93½	59
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	8
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102¼	102	102¼	8
Am. Ice Securities 6s	84	84	84	1
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	104⅜	104½	104⅜	3½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100¼	99	99	738½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¼	88⅜	88⅜	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	10
Am. Tobacco 4s	98½	98¼	98½	10
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	60½	60	60	7
Armour 4½s	92½	92⅜	92⅜	40
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94	94	84½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85½	85½	85½	6½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86	85⅝	85⅝	12
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	95	94⅝	94⅝	30
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	95⅝	93⅜	93⅜	26
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	1
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
A., T. & S. F., Chi. & S. L. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Atlanta & C. Air Line 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	15
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	92	92⅜	45
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	87	86½	86½	20
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	92½	92¼	92¼	24
B. & O. gold 4s	90½	89½	89⅞	31
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅜	86¼	86¼	188½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	83	82	82	16
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	35
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	175
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	101	100	101	7
B. R. T. gold 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	67
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	19
Brooklyn Un. Elev. 5s, sta.	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	104½	104	104	13
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102	102	102	3
Bush. Term. Bldg. 5s	86⅞	86	86⅞	16
Bush Terminal 4s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	1
Bush Terminal 5s	90	90	90	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	14
Can. Co. con. 5s, Ser. A	103½	102⅜	103½	15
Central of Ga. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	2
Central Leather 5s	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	64
Central of N. J. 5s	115¼	114⅜	114⅜	23
Central Pacific 1st 4s	88⅝	88	88	70
Cent. Pac., T. S. L. 4s	87	87	87	1
Central Pacific 3½s	89	89	89	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	75	74¼	74¼	74
Chicago & Alton 3½s	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	3
Chicago & Alton 3s	60	60	60	3
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅜	96¼	96¼	133
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82¼	82	82¼	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94¼	94⅛	94¼	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91⅛	90½	90½	45
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97	96½	97	4
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	73	71	71	7
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	4
Chicago Gt. West. 4s	71	71	71	21
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	89½	89½	36
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97½	97	97⅛	107
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, w. i.	102⅜	101¼	101⅜	908
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	91⅞	91	91¼	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	89¼	89¼	89¼	2
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	148
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, reg.	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	92½	92½	92½	9
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	1
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	17
Chicago Railways 5s	97	96⅜	97	7
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69½	68	68¼	47
C., R. I. P. deb. 5s	57	56½	56½	82
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84½	83⅞	84½	11
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg.	82	82	82	1
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	23⅞	22⅞	23	61
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	24½	23¼	23¼	154
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102	102	102	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	80	79½	80	13
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	90	90	90	14
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	71	71	71	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo 4s	81	81	81	1
Clev. & Mah. Val. 5s	101	101	101	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	72	72	72	1
Col. & South'n 1st 4s	90¼	90⅛	90¼	21
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	83⅜	83⅜	3
Con. Gas deb. 6s, w. i.	114	113½	114	180
C. Gas deb. 6s, 1st inst. paid	114	114	114	28
C. Gas deb. 6s, full inst. paid	114	113⅝	113⅝	209½
Con. Gas. Chi. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	94⅜	94¼	94¼	4
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '31	97	97	97	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	12
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅞	99½	99⅞	37
D. & H. ref. 4s	95⅜	95½	95⅜	9
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	48	46	46	17
Den. R. G. con. 4s	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	18
Detroit Edison 5s	102¼	102⅛	102¼	9
Detroit United 4½s	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	8
Distillers Securit's 5s	53⅜	53	53	22
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	88½	84⅞	88¼	116
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. A.	62¼	62	62	13
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	65½	64½	64⅝	15
Erie gen. 4s	69¼	69	69¼	6
Erie-Penn col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Erie con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	21
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	2
F., E. & Mo. V. 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	4
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104½	103⅜	103⅜	6
General Motors 6s	101½	101¼	101¼	21
Grand R. & I. 4½s	100	100	100	1
Great Nor. 4¼s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Green B. & W. d. B.	12	11⅜	12	18
Hocking Val. 4½s	95	94½	95	9
H., B. & T. 1st 5s	93	93	93	2
Hud. County Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
H. & M. 1st & r. 5s	79½	78	78	50
H. & M. a. n. 5s	29	28½	28½	82½
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
J. C., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100	99½	99⅞	58
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¼	85½	85½	3
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅛	99⅜	99⅞	20
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	99⅝	99	99¼	47
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	14
Inter. Met. 4½s	76⅜	75¼	76	263
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	122
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	34	33	34	10
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	80	80	80	1
Inter. Paper 6s	101¼	101	101	26
Int. Steam Pump 5s	46	46	46	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	48½	42	48¼	107
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	96	96	96	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	73½	72	73½	41
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109⅝	109½	109⅝	7
Kan. City South. 3s	69	67½	68	13
Kan. City South. 5s	91	91	91	3
Kansas C. Term. 4s	93	93	93	16
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	100	100	100	28
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	71	71	71	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	90½	90½	90½	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	98½	98	98	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92½	92	92	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¼	92	92¼	33
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	124½	123½	123½	37
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101⅜	101½	18
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102	102	102	½
Long Island gen. 4s	86¼	80⅛	86⅛	1
Long Island ref. 4s	86½	85½	85½	13
Lorillard 7s	124	122⅞	124	13
Lorillard 7s, reg.	122¼	122¼	122¼	½
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	4
L. & N., A., Knox. & Con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	4
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	4
L. & N. unified 4s	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	36
Man. Con. 4s	90	90	90	5
M. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	25
M. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	97	97	97	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	91⅛	91⅛	17
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	91	91	91	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	51½	42⅜	51½	66
M. & St. L. con. 5s	88	88	88	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93	93	93	3
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	81	80	81	6½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	58	57¼	58	12
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	70¼	70	70¼	8
M., K. & Okla. 5s	88	88	88	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	44¼	43⅜	44	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101¼	101	101	7
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	43½	42	43	7½
Mobile & O. new 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	1
Montana Power 5s, Series A	91	90½	90½	31
Morris & Es. con. 7s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Nat. Enam. & St. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
National Tube 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
N. O., M. & C. 5s	35	35	35	5
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	16
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	80½	80	80	41
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75	73⅞	75	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	8
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85⅝	84	84¼	13
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103⅝	103	103⅝	17
N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	105⅞	105	105	20½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	63½	63½	63½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 3½s, '47	63	63	63	1
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	75½	75½	75½	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81½	80¼	81½	30
N. Y. Rways. ref. 4s	72½	72¼	72¼	17
N. Y. Rways. adj. 5s	55½	54	54¾	161
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	75	75	75	11
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95⅞	95	95½	32
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	69	68	69	2
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	7
N. & W. cv. 4½s	102⅝	101½	101½	90
N. & W. Div. 4s	88½	88⅛	88½	1
N. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	90¼	89⅝	89⅞	4
Northern Pacific 4s	92½	91⅝	91⅝	84
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅝	63½	64¼	27½
Ogdens. & L. Ch. 4s	70	70	70	1
Ontario Power s. f. 5s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	20
Ontario Trans. 5s	90	90	90	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101¼	100⅞	101	15
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	91	91	91	21
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	1
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	91⅝	91	91½	6
Ore.-W. R. R. & N. 1st ref. 4s	86	86	86	5
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97	97½	15
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	3
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	18
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100	100	255½
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s	94⅛	93½	94⅛	2
Penn. con. 4½s, w. i.	104⅞	104⅝	104½	1,471
Peoples Gas con. 6s	114	114	114	1
Peoples Gas ref. 5s	101	100⅝	101	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	101½	100¼	101½	28
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	101½	100⅞	101½	26
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. C	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Portland Ry. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	3
Public Service 5s	88	87½	87⅝	17
Prov. Sec. deb. 4s	58½	58½	58⅝	5
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	107	106	106	28
Ry. S. Spg., L. T. 1st 5s	96	96	96	3
Ry. S. Spg., Int.-Oc. 5s	92	92	92	3
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94	94¼	23
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92¼	92½	2
Rio Grande W. 1st 4s	71	70⅞	71	8
St. L., I. M. & So. g. 5s	100	99½	100	14
St. L., I. M. & S. u. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	1
St. L., R. M. & Pac. 5s, t. r.	80	80	80	13
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	44	43	43	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r. sta.	43	40	40	14
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	70	66	66	18
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	66	63	63	26
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	80	78½	78½	12
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	61	60½	60¼	6
St. P. & S. C. 6s	105½	105½	105½	10
Santa Fe P. & P. 5s	103	103	103	1
Sea. Air L. g. 4s, s.	83½	83½	83½	10
Sea. Air L. a. 5s	69	66½	67½	84
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	66	66	66	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	98	97½	97⅝	66
South Pac. col. 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞	4
South. Pacific cv. 4s	83	81⅞	82	265
Southern Pac. ref 4s	87½	86½	86½	82
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	99½	96⅞	97¼	775
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	33
Southern Ry 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	40
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	68½	66⅞	66⅞	27
Standard Milling 5s	90	89	89	4
T. C. & I., B. D. 6s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	7
Tex. & Pacific 1st 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100	99⅞	100	190
Third Avenue 1st 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82⅝	81⅞	82¼	35
Third Avenue adj 5s	80⅛	79½	79½	102
T. & O. C. 1st 5s	102	102	102	30
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	47½	47½	47½	3
Tol., St. L. & W. pr. lien 3½s	76	76	76	15
Union E. L. & P. 5s, '32	101	101	101	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96⅛	95⅞	96	91½
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
Union Pacific cv. 4s	90½	90	90¼	39
Union Pacific ref. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90¼	19
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	51	50	50¼	26
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	32
U. S. Steel 5s	101⅝	100⅞	100⅞	285
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	5
Utica & Black River 4s	97	96	97	17
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	99¼	98	98¼	18
Va.-Caro. Chem. 5s	95½	94	94	4
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅞	100	100	58
Wabash 2d 5s	94⅞	94	94⅞	8
Wabash ref. 4s	26	25	25	31
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta.	22	21	21⅞	16
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, tr. ctfs.	8	8	8	6
Wab., P. Term. 2d 4s	⅛	⅛	⅛	5
W., Tol. & Chi. 4s	72	72	72	1
Western Electric 5s	101⅞	101½	101½	16
Western Maryland 4s	69¾	68	69¼	22
West'house E. & M. cv. 5s	94	93½	93⅞	51
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	5
West Shore 4s	91½	90½	90½	6
West Shore 4s. reg.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	3
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	65½	65	65½	3
Wis. Cent., Sup. & Dul. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Total sales				$11,301,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, registered	110	109⅞	110	9
U. S. 2s, registered	99	99	99	94½
U. S. 2s, coupon	99	99	99	10
Argentine 5s	93	93	93	2
Japannese 4½s	82⅝	82	82	8
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	80	78½	80	13
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger'n sta	77	76½	77	61½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	11
Rep. of Cuba 4s, 1904	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	21
Total sales				$230,000

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	50
N. Y. Canal 4½s, reg.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
N. Y. S. 4s, 1958, reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
N. Y. State 4½s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	11
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	57	55	56½	25
Total sales				$101,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
4s, 1955, reg.	95¼	95¼	95¼	½
4s, 1956, reg.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	3
4s, 1957	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	4
4s, 1957, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1½
4s, 1958, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	½
4s, 1959	96⅝	96½	96⅝	5
4s, 1959, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
4¼s, 1960	100¼	100	100⅛	39
4¼s, 1964	100⅛	100	100⅛	74
4½s, 1963	105	104⅞	104⅞	19
4½s, May, 1917	101	101	101	1
4½s, May, 1957	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2
4½s, Nov., 1957	105	104⅞	105	5
Total sales				$167,500
Grand total				$11,800,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 6, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska G. M.	28¼	28¾	28⅛	28¼
10	Alas. G. M. rts.	25c	25c	25c	25c
9,590	Amal. Copper	54	55⅛	52⅞	53⅝
2,920	Am. Beet Sug.	38⅛	39	36⅞	37¾
3,980	Am. Can	28⅛	29⅛	27⅜	28
10	Am. Can pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
140	Am. Car&F'dry	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44¾
50	Am. Cotton Oil	47⅝	47⅝	47	47
50	Am. Hide & L.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
270	Am. Ice Secur.	23	23⅛	22⅞	23¼
70	Am. Locomo.	22	22⅞	22	22
810	Am. Sm. & Ref.	60⅛	62⅝	60	61⅝
1,820	Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅞	110	100¼	102⅞
140	Anaconda Cop.	27¼	27½	26⅞	26⅞
140	Atch., T. & S. F.	94	95⅛	94	94⅛
280	Balt. & Ohio	71	71	68½	68⅞
8,220	Beth. Steel	48⅞	54⅞	47⅛	53⅝
180	B'klyn Rap. Tr.	86⅞	88⅛	86⅞	87¼
560	Cal. Petroleum	17⅜	20⅜	17⅛	19⅛
10	Cal. Petrol. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1,170	Can. Pacific	157⅞	159⅞	153⅞	154⅛
610	Cent. Leather	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅝
200	Ches. & Ohio	44⅛	44⅛	42	42
80	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝
370	Chi., M. & St. P.	88⅝	89	86⅝	87
110	C. M. & St. P. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
350	Chino Copper	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛
20	Consol. Gas	118	118	118	118
100	Corn. Prod. Ref.	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
50	Dist. Secur.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2,410	Erie	23	23⅝	22⅛	22⅞
300	Erie 1st pf.	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛
245	Goodrich (B. F.)	32⅛	33⅛	31⅞	31⅞
30	Gt. North. pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅛	115⅞
10	Gt. North. ctfs. for ore prop.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
210	Guggenh'm Ex.	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛
10	Insp. Copper	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
680	Inter.-Met. voting tr. ctfs.	12	13	12	12⅛
2,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	53⅛	58⅛	52⅛	57
40	Kan. City So.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
440	Lehigh Valley	135	136⅛	133⅛	133⅛
100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1,770	Mex. Petrol.	73⅛	76⅛	72⅛	76
140	M., K. & T.	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11
1,050	Mo. Pacific	12⅛	12⅝	10	10⅛
20	Nev. Con. C.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
310	N. Y. Central	90⅛	90⅛	87⅞	88⅛
270	N.Y., N.H.&H.	50	51⅝	49	49⅝
70	Nor. Pacific	104	104	102⅝	102⅝
600	Penna. R. R.	106⅛	106⅛	104⅛	104⅛
40	Pitts. Coal	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
380	Ray Con. C.	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅝
46,600	Reading	145⅞	147⅞	144⅝	144⅞
10	Rock Isl. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,890	So. Pacific	85	85⅛	81⅛	83⅛
210	So. Railway	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
420	Studebaker	43	47	42⅛	46⅛
930	Tenn. Copper	30⅛	30⅛	28⅛	30
870	Third Ave.	47⅛	48	45⅛	45⅛
200	Un. B. & P.	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
15,320	Union Pac.	119⅝	121	118⅝	119⅝
260	U. S. Rubber	57⅛	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛
14,930	U. S. Steel	38⅛	41⅛	38	40⅞
340	U. S. Steel pf.	103	103⅝	102⅝	103
1,110	Utah Copper	54	54⅝	52⅛	53
140	West. U. Tel.	64⅛	64⅝	63⅛	63⅛
122,475					

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of the Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Feb. 1	22⅝d.	Feb. 4	22⅝d.
Feb. 2	22⅝d.	Feb. 5	22⅝d.
Feb. 3	22⅝d.	Feb. 6	22⅝d.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds Due May 1, 1943

Interest payable without deduction for the normal Federal Income Tax

The Company is a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and operates the Bell telephone system throughout the State of Virginia.

Bonds are secured by a first lien on a telephone plant valued at $6,496,387, more than three times face value ($2,007,000) of bonds outstanding.

Price 96 and accrued interest. Yield 5.27%

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

Northwestern Elevated Railroad Co. of Chicago
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1941.
To yield over 5½%.
This road, corresponding to the Manhattan Elevated of New York City, extends from the heart of the City through the most desirable resident section. The Company owns 39.75 miles of track, 93% of which is on its own land.
Circular on application.
Dominick & Dominick
Telephone 2020 Rector | 115 Broadway, New York

Municipal Bonds

					To Yield
$250,000	City of Cleveland, O.	4½s	1949	105.41 and Int.	4.20
500,000	City of Providence, R. I.	4s	1945	99¼ and Int.	4.05
34,000	Village of Lawrence, N. Y.	4.60s	1926-1943	and Int.	4.40
50,000	City of San Antonio, Tex.	5s	1934-1944		4.45
48,000	City of Sandusky, O.	5s	1925-1930		4.50

Special Circulars on Application.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall Street, New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co., Boston

HARNICKELL & JOSEPH
Dealers in High Grade Bonds
5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and change in price

	Price.	Approximate Yield.
*$25,000 Union Pacific — First Mortgage & Land Grant Gold 4s, due July, 1947	96	4.23%
o 20,000 American Dock & Improvement — First Mortgage 5s, due July, 1921 (Guaranteed principal and interest by the Central R. R. of New Jersey.)	104¼	4.25%
*100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company — First Mortgage 4½s, 1960	104⅝	4.27%
* 50,000 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie — First Consolidated Mortgage 4s, due 1938 (Interest guaranteed by Canadian Pacific Railway Co.)	93½	4.45%
* 10,000 Washington & Columbia River — First Mortgage Gold 4s, due 1935 (Assumed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company.)	94	4.45%
175,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe — Eastern Oklahoma Division First Mortgage 4s, due 1928. (Prior in lien to $150,600,000 A., T. & S. F. Gen. 4s, 1995, and $51,345,000 A., T. & S. F. Adj. 4s, 1995.)	94½	4.56%
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio — First Mortgage Gold 4s, 1948	90	4.60%
* 35,000 Southern Pacific — First Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s, *1955	87¼	4.70%
25,000 Long Island R. R. — Refunding Mortgage 4s, 1949 (Guaranteed principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.)	86	4.90%
50,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway — First Mortgage Stamped 4s, 1950 (Prior in lien to $23,800,000 Refunding 4s, 1959, and $25,000,000 Adjustment 5s, 1949.)	83½	5.00%

ALL THE FOREGOING BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM NORMAL INCOME TAX.
* Legal for New York Savings Banks and Trustees.
o Tax Free in New Jersey.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, New Jersey and other States. Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
$1,000,000
City of Paterson, New Jersey
Coupon or Registered 4½% Gold Bonds, Due February, 1945
Denomination $1,000. Principal and Interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
PRICE—104¼, and Interest, YIELDING ABOUT 4.25%
GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$50,000
CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS
CITY OF SASKATOON, CANADA
5% Bonds, Due July 2d, 1943
Interest payable New York and Montreal
PRICE TO YIELD 5¾%
NESBITT, THOMSON & CO., Limited
Investment Bankers
MONTREAL, CAN. HAMILTON, CAN.

American Round Bale Press Bondholders Protective Committee

The default for over three years in the payment of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Round Bale Press Company, and the recent appointment of a Receiver in Bankruptcy of the Company, make co-operation among Bondholders necessary. The undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of these bonds, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee. In response to an informal request sent out by the Committee, pending the preparation of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, more than eighty-eight per cent. of the bonds have already been deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as Depositary.

Copies of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated February 1st, 1915, under which the Committee will hereafter act, can be obtained from the Depositary. Prompt deposit of bonds with the Committee is important. Bondholders, to share in the benefits of the Protective Agreement, should at once send their bonds to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, 49 Wall Street, New York City, which will issue transferable Certificates of Deposit therefor.

February 5, 1915.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

H. K. TWITCHELL, Chairman,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JAMES F. McNAMARA,
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Steel Engraved or Lithographed bonds, stock certificates and commercial forms such as checks, drafts, letter heads, etc.—whatever you need we are prepared to furnish.
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An Income of 7½%
May be obtained from a well-seasoned bond secured on property which has been in operation for 15 years, and has recently been appraised by a well-known Appraisal Company at 2½ times the total bonded debt.
Net earnings for the past seven years have averaged over ten times the total bonded debt.
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The tremendous profit-making possibilities presented by six of the leading industrial issues traded in on the New York Curb at this time are nothing short of remarkable. Detailed information submitted in Circular No. 119 mailed free upon request.
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AMERICAN CIGAR CO.
AMER. TOBACCO DIV. SCRIP
MacANDREWS & FORBES COM. & PFD.
WEYMAN-BRUTON SCRIP
J. S. YOUNG COM. & PFD.
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15 BROAD ST.
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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WE OFFER
Penn. R. R. Co. new 4½s....1960@104⅝
Central Pacific 1st 4s........1949@ 88½
San Francisco Terminal 4s....1950@ 82¼
Central Banking of Ga. B.K. 5s.1937@ 96¾
Nat. Lt., Ht. & Pow. Coll.Tr.5s.1935@ 80
Shares Canada South. Gtd. Stk. @ 58
WE WANT
Crex Carpet Co. Stock
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Assessment - $73,703,612
Net deb'ture debt 1,194,860
Value of assets 21,517,920
Population, 45,000.

Price, Rate to Yield
5.70%

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INDIAN SUPPLIES BIDS.

Protest Against Opening Them Only in Western Cities.

The Merchants' Association has filed with Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, a protest against the practice of opening bids for Indian supplies in Chicago and St. Louis to the exclusion of other cities. The protest shows conclusively that this rule gives an unfair advantage to the bidders in the two Western cities and deprives bidders in this city of the benefit arising from equal competitive conditions, as well as increasing the cost of Indian supplies to the Government.

The association asks that either the bids be opened in this city as well as in the Western cities, or that all bids be opened in Washington, following the practice adopted by the War and Navy Departments.

In a brief that is intended to supplement one already filed by the association, demonstrating the economy of retaining the Indian warehouse in this city, it is pointed out that within the City of New York itself one-tenth of the manufactured products of the United States are produced. The value of the products made here is shown to exceed the sum of the products made in Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha combined, these being the favored cities at the present time, by approximately $500,000.

The brief further points out that the opening of bids and the submission of samples in Chicago or St. Louis, to the exclusion of New York, works hardship on New York bidders in that, since their bids and samples must be on file in Chicago on the same date as those submitted by local houses, it is necessary for the New York bidders to ship their samples anywhere from a week to ten days before the date of the opening. On the other hand, the brief contends that the Chicago house sends its samples and submits its final figures for the bids on or near the final day. If, in the time intervening between the New York shipment and the Chicago delivery, the market price on the commodities changes, the Chicago bidder is in a position either to change his quotation or to substitute a different grade of samples if he so desires, a procedure which is not feasible for the New York bidder, even by telegraph. It is also contended that opening the bids in the West eliminates the small New York bidders.

CHANGES BY APPRAISER.

Civil Service Rules to Apply to Appointment of Examiners.

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, announced yesterday that, with the authorization of the Treasury administration in Washington, he has made changes in his office calculated to add to the efficiency of the local customs service in the examination of imported merchandise, and at the same time place the office on a more economical basis. The action taken by the Appraiser yesterday is a distinct step in the direction of upholding the civil service requirements as applied to Government employes, besides guaranteeing to importers that the examination of their merchandise shall be in the hands of recognized experts.

During the past six or seven years, and up to the present administration of the Appraiser's office, there had developed in the office a system of appointing certain assistant examiners or examiners to appraise lines of merchandise of more or less minor importance. These men have been acting under the general direction of supervising examiners. Under that system such minor examiners and assistant examiners had been appointed to the number of twenty-four, who formerly held positions as clerks and whose designation was changed to examiner or assistant examiner without change in compensation except in a very few cases.

Since Appraiser Sague took office in April a year ago, he has given serious study to the advisability of appointing these two classes of officials without undergoing Civil Service examination to establish their technical fitness to pass upon merchandise and, after reaching a negative conclusion, he secured the necessary authority for the discontinuance of the system and the return to the position of clerk of all the Examiners and Assistant Examiners involved. Relative to this change, Mr. Sague yesterday said:

"While the Appraisers' Stores are reasonably busy at this time, there is naturally a large falling off in the volume of official business incident to the European War and the restricted transatlantic traffic in merchandise, especially from Germany, Belgium, and Holland. With the natural falling off in the volume of importations, it is considered by me as being an opportune time to dispense with the minor examinerships, leaving the actual working force on a basis for economical administration under normal conditions of business."

The Appraiser also announced yesterday that he has secured increases in salaries for seventeen examiners and seven clerks. It has been maintained for years in both Government and importing circles that examiners should be given more adequate compensation, in view of the fact that this class of employe is the only unit in the customs service to actually inspect the merchandise coming from abroad. The examiners were described by former Appraiser Wakeman as the "pivots" of the customs service, this designation being generally indorsed. Under the law the maximum salary attached to the post is $3,500, but the Secretary of the Treasury has never seen fit to make this rate effective. The result is that a limited number of examiners received $3,000, while the rest of the force of 116 are compensated at varying rates down to $1,600, although charged with correct return of merchandise valued at many millions of dollars.

At the present time there are 848 officers and employes connected with the Appraiser's office.

MONEY

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 1	2	2	2	2
Feb. 2	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 3	2½	2	2¼	2
Feb. 4	2	2	2	2
Feb. 5	2	2	2	2
Feb. 6	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2½	2
Low	1¾	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	3	2
Low	1¾	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	2
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 1	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Feb. 2	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3½
Feb. 3	2¾@...	3 @...	3@3¼
Feb. 4	2¾@2¾	2½@3	3@3¼
Feb. 5	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Feb. 6	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3½	3¾
Low	2¾	3	3½
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2¾	3¼

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4½	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 1	$4.84 11-16	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅝
Feb. 2	4.84⅝	4.84¼	4.84¼
Feb. 3	4.84	4.83¾	4.83¾
Feb. 4	4.83¾	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Feb. 5	4.84	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Feb. 6	4.83⅝	4.83½	4.83⅝

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 1	$4.85 1-16	$4.84 15-16	$4.84 15-16
Feb. 2	4.85	4.84½	4.84¼
Feb. 3	4.84¼	4.84	4.84
Feb. 4	4.84	4.83⅞	4.84
Feb. 5	4.84¼	4.83⅞	4.83⅞
Feb. 6	4.83⅞	4.83⅝	4.83⅞

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range—		
High	$4.84 11-16	$4.85 1-16
Low	4.83½	4.83⅝
Same week last year—		
High	4.8595	4.8610
Low	4.8565	4.8590
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.83⅝	4.84
Same period last year—		
High	4.87	4.8735
Low	4.8565	4.8590

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
Feb. 1	5.18⅜	5.17½	87⅛	87⅜	5.29½	5.28½
Feb. 2	5.19	5.18⅜	87⅛	87⅛	5.30	5.29
Feb. 3	5.19⅜	5.18⅜	87	87⅛	5.31¼	5.30
Feb. 4	5.19⅜	5.18⅞	86⅞	87	5.31¼	5.30⅜
Feb. 5	5.19½	5.19	86⅝	86⅝	5.31¼	5.30½
Feb. 6	5.19½	5.19	86⅝	86½	5.32½	5.31½

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.
February 1	40⅜	40 5-16	5.42	5.41½
February 2	40¼	40 5-16	5.42¼	5.41¾
February 3	40¼	40 5-16	5.43	5.42½
February 4	40 5-16	40 7-16	5.44	5.43½
February 5	40 5-16	40 7-16	5.43¾	5.43½
February 6	40 5-16	40½	5.44	5.43½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
February 1	Par	Par	*5c	*50c
February 2	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
February 3	Par	*10c	Par	*50c
February 4	Par	*15c	Par	*40c
February 5	Par	*10c	Par	*40c
February 6	Par	*15c	Par	*40c

*Premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,270,991	6,346,708
Same period last year	2,236,752	12,342,508

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	62.72	61.26	64.68	60.07
Same period last year	73.14	71.68	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
80	Jan. 22	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	80	..	....
29⅛	Jan. 19	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines.	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅝	7,500
11	Jan. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg...	..	..	9	..	....
37	Jan. 16	35	Jan. 8	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	36	36	36	..	100
58⅛	Jan. 21	51¾	Jan. 2	Amalgamated Cop..	55	52⅞	53¼	− ⅝	61,920
52⅛	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	50⅛	49⅝	50	..	500
91	Jan. 12	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	..	..	91	..	....
39⅛	Feb. 2	33¾	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar....	39⅛	36½	37¾	− ¼	18,475
85	Feb. 2	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	83	85	+ 3	240
137⅜	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	137½	..	....
31⅝	Jan. 19	25⅛	Jan. 4	Am. Can	29½	27½	28	..	31,910
97⅞	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	95	94½	94⅝	+ ⅝	850
48½	Jan. 18	44	Feb. 5	Am. Car & Foundry	45⅛	44	44	− 1⅝	1,520
115	Jan. 20	113	Jan. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	− ⅛	100
60	Jan. 12	59⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf	..	..	60	..	....
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	..	..	82	..	....
*108	Feb. 1	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	108	107	107	..	....
48¼	Feb. 4	39	Jan. 5	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	45½	47	+ 2	8,845
97⅝	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	90	Jan. 30	Am. Express	..	..	90	..	....
5⅜	Jan. 22	4½	Jan. 9	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..	1,200
27¼	Feb. 6	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	27¼	24¼	27	+ 2½	8,535
25⅛	Jan. 18	20⅞	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	24	22½	23⅝	− ⅛	1,500
11⅛	Jan. 16	7⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10	9½	9½	− ¼	200
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	26½	26	26¼	− 1¼	500
28⅜	Jan. 12	21⅛	Feb. 5	Am. Locomotive	23⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− 2⅜	3,525
96¼	Jan. 9	95⅜	Jan. 19	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	..	96	..	....
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	..	..	6	..	....
30⅛	Feb. 1	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛	232
64	Jan. 21	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	62⅜	60⅛	61⅛	..	4,800
103¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	102⅞	102	102⅞	+ ⅞	905
78⅝	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78⅜	78	78⅜	+ ⅜	250
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	155	..	....
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	106	106	106	+ 1⅝	100
32	Jan. 18	26½	Jan. 7	Am. Steel Foundries	27	27	27	− 1½	200
111¼	Jan. 29	100	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Refining.	110⅜	100	102⅞	− 6⅞	33,880
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114	109	109	− 5½	470
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable..	..	..	60	..	....
121¼	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	121¼	119⅞	120	− ½	5,000
234⅜	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	231⅜	231	231	..	350
107	Jan. 13	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106½	106½	106½	..	265
17¾	Jan. 23	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	..	..	17½	..	....
79⅞	Jan. 15	78	Jan. 4	Am. Woolen pf	..	..	78½	..	....
*5	Feb. 4	*5	Feb. 4	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	5	5	5	..	15
28⅛	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 4	Anaconda Copper..	27½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛	8,215
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	6	..	....
96⅜	Jan. 26	93	Jan. 2	Atch., T. & S. F.	95	93½	93⅝	− ¾	12,550
98⅝	Feb. 5	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	97⅜	98⅛	+ 1¼	815
107	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line.	106	104	104	− 1	200
40	Jan. 11	30⅛	Feb. 6	BALDWIN LOCO..	32⅜	30¼	30⅛	− 4⅞	800
103½	Jan. 15	100	Feb. 6	Baldwin Loco. pf..	101½	100	100	− 1½	450
74⅜	Jan. 26	67¼	Jan. 9	Baltimore & Ohio..	71	68½	68½	− 1⅞	5,960
73¼	Jan. 20	69⅛	Jan. 4	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	70⅛	70⅞	+ 1	1,510
⅞	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining..	¾	½	¾	− ¼	1,200
54⅜	Feb. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel....	54⅜	47⅜	53⅞	+ 5¼	55,715
105	Jan. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	104	103½	104	+ ¼	812
88⅞	Jan. 22	84¼	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88¾	87	87¼	+ ¼	2,300
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	+ 1	100
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
*5	Jan. 28	*5	Jan. 28	Brunswick Term...	..	..	*5	..	....
27¾	Jan. 8	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	27	27	27	− ¼	100
20⅜	Feb. 2	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	20⅜	17⅜	19¼	+ 2½	22,400
54⅛	Feb. 2	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf..	54¼	50	53½	+ 2	2,000
168⅜	Jan. 21	153⅝	Feb. 5	Canadian Pacific	159½	153⅝	155	− 3⅞	24,017
*80	Jan. 21	*80	Jan. 21	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	..	..	*80	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	33	Jan. 27	Cent. Leather Co...	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅝	5,050
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath Co. pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅛	110
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*112	Jan. 20	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*112	..	....
46⅜	Jan. 26	41	Jan. 4	Ches. & Ohio	44⅝	41⅝	42¼	− 1⅞	5,400
9⅜	Jan. 27	9⅜	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅜	..	....
*11⅛	Jan. 25	*11⅛	Jan. 25	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	*11⅛	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West...	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	− ¾	840
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	30¼	29	29	− ¾	1,115
93¼	Jan. 22	86	Feb. 5	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	89	86	86⅝	− 2¼	7,150
130	Jan. 22	124½	Jan. 14	C., M. & St P pf...	127⅜	125¾	125¾	− 1⅜	650
5-32	Jan. 16	5-32	Jan. 16	C., M. & St.P. rights	..	..	5-32	..	....
129½	Jan. 22	122	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwest...	126	122	122½	− 4½	900
*175	Jan. 30	*175	Jan. 30	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*175	..	....
37½	Jan. 22	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	36⅜	35¼	35⅜	− ½	8,760
*21	Jan. 18	*21	Jan. 18	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	*21	..	....
56	Feb. 5	56	Feb. 5	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	56	56	56	..	100
101	Jan. 28	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf.	101	100	100	− 1	500
27	Jan. 21	21⅞	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	..	..	23¼	..	....
26	Jan. 23	24⅞	Jan. 13	Col. & Southern...	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞	100
47	Jan. 29	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf...	..	..	47	..	....
37	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf...	..	..	37	..	....
122¼	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	119¼	117⅝	118¼	− ¼	1,010
49½	Jan. 19	40¾	Jan. 5	Continental Can	46⅜	46	46⅜	− 1¼	380
93	Jan. 21	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	− ⅝	100
10⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	9⅜	9	9	− ⅛	2,000
69½	Jan. 15	*65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	..	..	66¼	..	....
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	45	42	45	+ 3¼	800
88½	Jan. 20	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO......	88½	88⅛	88¼	+ ¼	300
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson......	149½	148¾	149½	+ 1⅜	250
425	Jan. 19	339⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	419	419	419	− 8	100
7⅛	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼	200
13⅞	Jan. 21	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf...	11	10	11	..	810
4½	Feb. 3	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	4½	4	4½	..	500
112	Feb. 2	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	112	112	112	..	151
13¾	Jan. 25	10½	Jan. 8	Distillers' Securities	..	..	12¾	..	....
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	4	4	4	− 1	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	7½	7½	7½	− 1½	100
23⅜	Jan. 21	21½	Jan. 4	ERIE	23¼	22⅛	22¼	− ⅞	13,650
37½	Jan. 22	33⅞	Jan. 15	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	35	35⅝	− 1⅛	2,800
30¼	Jan. 26	28	Jan. 16	Erie 2d pf	..	..	29⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 6	9¾	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM..	..	..	10	..	....
30	Jan. 22	29¾	Jan. 12	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
165¼	Jan. 26	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	165⅝	164	165	..	337
108¼	Jan. 30	108¼	Jan. 30	Gen. Chemical pf..	109⅞	108¼	109¾	..	88
145¼	Jan. 19	140	Jan. 6	General Electric	143¼	141¼	141¼	− 1⅜	1,074
94½	Jan. 28	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	94¼	92⅞	94	+ 1½	1,550
96	Jan. 27	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf..	96	95	95	..	560
33½	Feb. 4	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	33¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅞	12,500
98¾	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	97¼	96¼	96¼	− 1	510
118	Jan. 22	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	115¼	114¼	114¼	− ¾	4,220
35⅝	Jan. 21	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	31¼	29¼	30¼	− ½	6,000
52⅝	Jan. 22	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	51½	50	50½	..	2,170
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	HELME (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
*118	Jan. 15	*114	Jan. 8	Homestake Mining..	116½	116	116½	..	34
110	Jan. 22	107	Jan. 2	ILLINOIS CENT...	108¾	108	108¾	+ ⅞	250
19⅜	Jan. 18	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper.	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	3,000
13	Feb. 5	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	13	12⅛	12¾	+ 1	11,455
58¼	Feb. 5	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	58¼	52⅞	57	+ 4⅛	24,965
12½	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J....	98	96	96	+ 1	300
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	113	113	113	− 2⅝	100
73⅛	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 1	Int. Harv. Corp....	70	70	70	− 3	100
114	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 14	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	8⅜	8	8	− ⅛	300
36	Jan. 16	34	Jan. 9	Internat. Paper pf..	..	..	35¾	..	....
6⅛	Feb. 6	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜	107
7	Feb. 5	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	7	6	7	..	710
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	65	65	65	..	100
25⅛	Jan. 22	21⅛	Jan. 11	Kan. City Southern.	23	22	22	− ¾	650
57⅝	Jan. 22	56	Jan. 18	Kansas City So. pf.	57	57	57	..	425
80	Jan. 4	80	Jan. 4	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	100
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	107	..	....
103	Feb. 4	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	103	99	102	+ 3	1,980
*104	Feb. 3	*104	Feb. 3	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	104	104	104	..	50
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	29¼	..	....
97⅛	Feb. 5	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅛	310
7⅛	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	..	..	5¾	..	....
139⅛	Jan. 22	130⅜	Jan. 2	Lehigh Valley	137	133¼	134¼	− ½	7,400
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	219	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	118¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	118	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	23	Feb. 2	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	23⅜	23	23	− 8¼	200
105⅛	Jan. 13	95	Feb. 4	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	− 5	300
180	Jan. 21	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co...	..	..	178	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	....
121⅛	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 5	Louis. & Nashville..	117⅝	116⅞	116⅞	− ⅝	200
75	Jan. 20	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.....	..	..	75	..	....
69⅜	Jan. 19	67⅝	Jan. 5	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	69⅜	..	....
128	Jan. 20	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	..	..	128	..	....
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
101⅛	Feb. 4	101⅛	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	100
19	Jan. 12	15⅛	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	18⅞	17⅝	18⅞	+ 1⅛	2,200
59⅝	Feb. 5	43⅛	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	59⅝	55	58⅞	+ 3½	8,825
23⅞	Jan. 19	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	22¼	21	22¼	+ 1½	5,100
97	Jan. 19	97	Jan. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	97	..	....
2½	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 15	Mercantile Marine..	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛	1,000
8½	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf.	5⅛	5	5	− ½	700
76⅝	Feb. 5	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	76⅝	72⅝	76⅛	+ 3⅞	61,473
80	Feb. 1	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	80	79	79½	+ 2	700
19⅛	Jan. 26	17¾	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼	2,420
14½	Feb. 5	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	14½	10½	14¼	− 3⅜	1,535
31	Feb. 6	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf..	31	25	31	+ 6	2,680
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112½	111¼	112½	− 1	500
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	..	..	128	..	....
12½	Jan. 22	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅞	4,470
33	Jan. 20	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ 1¼	300
15⅛	Jan. 21	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	12¼	10¼	10⅝	− 1⅜	18,510
48⅝	Feb. 5	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48⅝	45⅞	48½	+ 3½	4,748
101	Jan. 18	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf..	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅝	322
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	126	126	126	..	10
132	Jan. 22	121	Jan. 6	National Biscuit..	127⅛	122	122	− 7	920
126	Jan. 28	121	Jan. 4	National Biscuit pf.	126	123⅞	123⅞	− 1⅝	225
12½	Jan. 18	9⅛	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S..	..	..	12	..	....
*79	Jan. 18	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	*79	..	....
48	Jan. 19	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	47	46⅛	47	+ 1⅛	500
109⅜	Jan. 19	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	108	108	108	+ ½	253
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 23	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat Ry. of M. 2d pf.	..	..	4⅞	..	....
13⅜	Jan. 19	11⅞	Jan 2	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅜	12	12	− ⅛	2,172
59	Jan. 2	57	Jan. 5	New York Air Brake	57⅛	57	57	+ ¼	200
92⅜	Jan. 22	84⅜	Jan. 4	New York Central..	90⅛	87⅜	88¼	− 1¼	10,848
36	Jan. 21	35	Jan. 21	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	36	..	....
*112	Feb. 2	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W..	112	112	112	..	10
57	Jan. 19	49	Jan. 20	N. Y., N. H. & H....	52¼	49	50	− ½	10,300
24⅜	Jan. 22	21⅞	Jan. 6	N. Y, O & West....	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅞	725
103½	Jan. 22	99⅜	Jan. 4	Norf. & West..	103½	99⅞	100	− 3	3,000
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
68	Jan. 4	64	Jan. 19	North America	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛	200
*84⅜	Jan. 27	*84⅜	Jan. 27	Northern Central..	..	..	*84⅜	..	....
107	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 2	Northern Pacific	105⅛	102¼	102⅝	− 1⅝	6,750
22⅛	Jan. 12	18⅛	Jan. 5	PACIFIC MAIL	..	..	19	..	....
31⅛	Jan. 16	27	Jan. 8	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	..	..	28	..	....
*90⅛	Jan. 29	*89⅜	Jan. 4	Pacific Tel. & Tel.pf	..	..	*90⅛	..	....
108⅜	Jan. 21	104⅛	Jan. 4	Pennsylvania R. R..	106⅜	104⅜	104⅜	− 2¼	9,239
120⅞	Jan. 16	117½	Jan. 5	People's Gas, Chi...	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	− ⅜	100
7	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern...	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	200
72	Jan. 28	69⅛	Jan. 28	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..	100
18⅜	Jan. 26	15⅛	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	..	2,100
90⅛	Feb. 3	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝	+ 1⅞	2,040
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	75	75	75	..	10
39	Jan. 11	28	Jan. 29	Pressed Steel Car...	31	29	30	+ 1	1,500
102¼	Jan. 25	98	Feb. 5	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	98	98	− 1⅜	300
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	105½	105½	105½	..	55
155½	Jan. 22	152⅛	Jan. 29	Pullman Co.	152⅝	152¼	152⅝	+ ⅜	400
1⅞	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 4	QUICKSILVER	..	..	1¼	..	....
2¼	Jan. 22	1½	Jan. 5	Quicksilver pf.	..	..	2¼	..	....
25½	Jan. 11	22	Feb. 3	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	22⅛	22	22⅛	− 1⅞	300
88	Jan. 8	88	Jan. 8	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	88	..	....
18⅜	Jan. 22	15⅜	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper....	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛	8,200
153⅞	Jan 22	142⅞	Jan. 2	Reading	147⅞	144¼	144⅞	− ⅝	188,100
86½	Jan. 11	85½	Jan. 11	Reading 1st pf	..	..	86	..	....
85½	Feb. 2	83	Jan. 8	Reading 2d pf	85½	85¼	85¼	− ½	280
22⅜	Jan. 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel...	20	19	19⅜	+ ¼	1,200
78⅜	Jan. 20	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72½	72	72½	+ ½	1,372
1	Jan. 19	⅝	Jan. 2	Rock Island Co....	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	800
1⅞	Jan. 15	1	Jan. 21	Rock Island Co. pf..	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜	300
4⅛	Jan. 4	1⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co....	1⅞	1½	1½	+ ⅛	675
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼	700
2½	Jan. 26	2⅜	Jan. 22	St. LOUIS & S. F..	..	..	2½	..	....
11	Jan. 21	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	..	..	10	..	....
4⅝	Feb. 4	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜	100
17⅜	Jan. 23	16	Jan. 20	St. Louis Southw'n.	17	17	17	− ⅜	100
37	Jan. 21	34	Jan. 15	St. L. Southw'n pf..	..	..	36	..	....
15⅛	Jan. 26	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line..	14⅜	13	13	− 1½	740
41	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 7	Seaboard Air L. pf.	39⅛	38¼	38¼	− ¼	600
209½	Feb. 1	182⅛	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co...	209½	201	202	+ 6¼	5,643
125	Feb. 2	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	125	124¼	125	+ 3⅜	200
27⅜	Jan. 22	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S.& I.Co.	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛	100
89⅜	Feb. 4	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	..	100
88¼	Jan. 22	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific....	85⅜	81¼	83⅛	− 2⅛	61,300
98⅞	Jan. 26	96	Feb. 4	Southern Pac. t. r..	97⅛	96	96⅛	− ¾	1,112
92⅛	Jan. 25	92⅛	Jan. 25	So. Pac. t. r., 1st pd	..	..	92⅛	..	....
18	Jan. 23	14	Jan. 4	Southern Ry. ext...	17	15½	15⅝	− 1⅜	6,830
63	Jan. 26	57	Feb. 6	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	60	57	57	− 3	500
47¾	Jan. 19	44¾	Jan. 5	Standard Milling....	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜	280
70	Jan 16	69	Jan. 16	Standard Milling pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	..	10
46¾	Feb. 6	35⅝	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	46¾	41½	46½	+ 5	18,690
96¼	Jan. 19	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf...	95½	93¼	95	+ 1½	525
33⅛	Jan. 8	28¾	Feb. 4	TENNESSEE COP.	30⅜	28⅜	29⅜	− 1¼	14,730
135¼	Jan. 11	131	Jan. 27	Texas Co.	135	131	131	− 4	900
14	Jan. 20	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific....	12¼	12¼	12¼	..	50
48⅞	Jan. 28	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	48	45¼	46	− 1¼	17,830
2	Jan. 11	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2	2	2	+ ¾	100
9⅜	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7⅝	..	....
99½	Jan. 14	97	Jan. 5	Twin City R. T.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	− ⅛	225
*100¼	Jan. 23	*100⅛	Jan. 13	UNDER. TYPE. pf.	..	..	*100¼	..	....
6½	Jan. 19	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ½	1,600
28⅛	Jan. 15	26¼	Jan. 14	Union Bag & P. pf..	26½	26¼	26½	..	100
122⅞	Jan. 22	115⅜	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	120⅞	118⅝	119⅛	− ½	50,650
81⅛	Jan. 26	79½	Jan. 4	Union Pacific pf...	81	80¼	80½	− ⅜	1,523
29¼	Jan 14	27½	Jan. 5	Union Pacific war..	29	28⅜	28⅜	..	300
43⅛	Jan. 16	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs..	..	..	42	..	....
102¼	Feb. 1	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	100
50⅝	Jan. 28	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	50⅝	..	....
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest..	..	..	12	..	....
35	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 5	United Rys. Inv. pf.	30	29¼	29¼	− ⅛	200
10	Jan. 19	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	..	..	9⅛	..	....
35	Jan. 22	35	Jan. 22	U.S.Cast I.P.& F. pf	..	..	35	..	....
71	Jan. 11	71	Jan. 11	U. S. Express	..	..	71	..	....
15	Jan. 27	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol..	..	..	15	..	....
75	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	75	73	75	+ 3	500
50	Jan. 12	40	Feb. 4	U. S. Realty & Imp.	41	40	40	− 8	300
59⅜	Jan. 9	51⅛	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	56	56¼	− ¼	7,320
104¼	Jan. 14	102	Jan. 29	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅞	102¼	103⅜	+ 1⅛	720
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf..	76½	76½	76½	..	100
53⅜	Jan. 21	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	41¼	38	40¼	+ ⅛	181,589
100	Jan. 21	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf	103¾	102	103⅝	+ ⅞	10,542
55¾	Jan. 22	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	54⅜	52	52½	− 1½	28,650
22⅜	Jan. 22	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	23⅜	20½	20⅞	− ⅛	1,300
88	Jan. 16	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	86	86	86	+ 1½	100
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅝	Jan. 15	WABASH	1¼	1	1	− ¼	613
3⅜	Jan. 22	1½	Jan. 7	Wabash pf.	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅛	325
85	Jan. 22	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells-Fargo Exp...	85	85	85	+ 3	120
21¼	Jan. 22	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland..	20½	19	19	− ½	2,100
36	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf..	..	..	35	..	....
64⅝	Feb. 2	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel..	64⅝	63⅜	64	+ ½	10,587
74	Jan. 11	67	Jan. 2	Westing. E. & M...	72⅜	69⅜	70⅜	− 1¼	2,200
118	Jan. 9	118	Jan. 9	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	118	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E...	..	..	3	..	....
16	Jan. 18	12	Feb. 6	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	12	12	12	− 3¾	100
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− 1¼	100
39⅞	Jan. 21	32¼	Feb. 2	Wisconsin Central...	35	32¼	32¼	− 5¼	400
94½	Jan. 18	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co.	94½	92¾	93¼	+ 2¼	1,620
117½	Feb. 3	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf	117¼	116⅝	117¼	+ 1¼	400

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5.

NEW LOAN

$8,500,000

City of Baltimore, Maryland

4% and 4½% Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

MATURITIES AND PRICES

Amount	Purpose	Rate	Maturity and Price
$1,500,000	Paving and Annex	4s	due Aug. 1, 1951 at 94½ and interest
1,500,000	Highway Harbor	4½s	due Mar. 1, 1955 at 103⅞ and interest
1,200,000	Water	4s	due Dec. 1, 1958 at 94⅛ and interest
700,000	Dock, School and Highway	4s	due Mar. 1, 1961 at 94⅛ and interest
600,000	Conduit	4s	due Aug. 1, 1962 at 94⅛ and interest
3,000,000	Sewer	4½s	due each Mar. 1, 1916-1955 incl.

To yield about 4.30%

Kountze Brothers **National City Bank**
N. W. Halsey & Co. **Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.**
Colgate, Parker & Co.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
New York

DIRECTORS
VINCENT ASTOR,
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank
STEPHEN BAKER, President Bank of the Manhattan Co.
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Astor Estate
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys
THOMAS COCHRAN, President Liberty National Bank
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
E. C. CONVERSE, President
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction
M. FRIEDSAM, President B. Altman & Co.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers
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D. E. POMEROY, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Exec. Com. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-President Tiffany & Co.
H. K. TWITCHELL, Vice-President Chemical Nat'l Bank
THEODORE N. VAIL, Pres. American Tel. & Tel. Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

OFFICERS
E. C. CONVERSE, President
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Cashier
JAMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Treasurer
CLIFFORD WILMURT, Assistant Cashier

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The Wheat Situation

A comprehensive analysis of this subject has just been prepared by us, both the foreign and domestic situation being taken into consideration. This analysis is issued especially for our subscribers, but a few copies are reserved for free distribution.

This is a REAL analysis, not a "write up."

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
71 Broadway New York.
New York, N. Y., January 29, 1915

To the Stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the company since the date of the last annual meeting, as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

The polls will remain open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon on said date.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, January 30th, 1915, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 18th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Schenectady, County of Schenectady, State of New York, on the 17th day of February 1915, at 1:00 P. M., to consider and take action with respect to a proposed increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company from $10,000,000 to $16,000,000, by the authorizatoon of an additional $6,000,000 of stock to be divided into 60,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which 30,000 shares shall be preferred stock and 30,000 shares shall be common stock.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, January 30, 1915, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 18th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, January 29, 1915.
S. Z. MITCHELL, President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jersey City, N. J., January 18, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business January 27, 1915, and will be reopened on the 17th day of February, 1915.

GAILLARD F. RAVENEL, Secretary.

New York, January 26th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of The Baldwin Locomotive Works will be held at the General Office, 500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Thursday, March 4th, 1915, 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed of record as at the close of business February 13th, 1915.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1915.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25 North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.
W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, 725 Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 15th, at 10 A. M. A. B. SALINGER, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Company.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Common Stock will be paid March 1st, 1915, to the holders of record at the close of business February 15, 1915.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M., February 15, 1915, and remain closed until 10 A. M., March 2nd, 1915.

Jas. L. Ashley,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, February 1, 1915.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
February 4th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Stewart Mining Company has this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable February 20, 1915, to all stockholders of record at the close of business February 9, 1915. Books close February 9, 1915, 3 P. M., reopen February 23, 1915, 10 A. M.
CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice President.

120TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1st, 1915, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 8th, 1915.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 27th, 1915.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after February 19, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business January 30, 1915.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarter (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on March 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record on Feb. 23rd, 1915, at 3 P. M.
SIEGMUND SCHLESINGER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 13, 1915.

"Swasey"

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170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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HERBERT H. SWASEY.
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52d Dividend

AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 28 earn from March 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York 27th Year.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company.
160 Broadway, New York.
February 4th, 1915.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of the said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the twentieth day of February, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will be then submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, President.

Home Trust Company of New York.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of the Company:

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Home Trust Company of New York will be held at the office of the said company, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, February 20th, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 4th, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, President.
WILLIAM K. SWARTZ, Secretary.

BANCO DE LA HABANA, HABANA, CUBA.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at its Banking House in the City of Havana on Friday, March 12th, 1915, at two o'clock P. M.

European Shareholders may deposit their stock with the ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, with which is incorporated the LONDON BANK OF MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND, or with the Branch of the same bank in Paris, 19 Boulevard des Capucines.
JOHN E. GARDIN,
Chairman, New York Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF FONTANA IMPORTING COMPANY, INC.:

Take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fontana Importing Company, Inc., will be held pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York and By-laws of the Company, at the office of the Company, Room No. 213, No. 366 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1915, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing four Directors.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1915.
CLEMENT J. LIPMAN,
Secretary and Director.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF copartnership which has taken place on Feb. 1st, 1915. SINGER & KAMHOLZ, FRED. P. KAMHOLZ, WILLIAM SINGER.

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Feb. 6, 1915 Bid	Asked
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	12	15
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000				41	45
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	87½	90
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	46½	48½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	315	320
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	62½	65
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80½	83
Do6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	95	96½
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	34	37
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	4½	5¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	47	50
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	12	15
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	1,500,000				..	65
Do s.f. mtg 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	80	85
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	..
Buf.Cr.1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	70	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	86	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	93	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas.Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	101¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	13	14
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	88½	91
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,743,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	55	56½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	82	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88½	88¾
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	73	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	94
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	6,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Det. Ed. Co.	13,486,600	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	112	113
Ec.L.&P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	45	55
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	97½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..		63	70
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	86	88
Ev. G.& E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..		15	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	52	57
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	85
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..		..	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	62
Jack & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
J.C.,H.&P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C.R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..		24	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	46
De6% nts.'12, ext. at 7%	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	92
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	89
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	101½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	72	75
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	96	98½
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	..
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99¼	99¾
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80¼	81
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..		11	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	51	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	19	20¼
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	79	80½
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
Ont. Pow. Co. deb 6s, '21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	10	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,288,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	1½	S	M. & N.	107	108
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Roch.R.&L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L&P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	..
Scioto Val.T. 1st 5s. '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¾	95
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Docon.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	84½	87½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	75½	77
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	94
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$5½	$6½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17¾	$18¾
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	9	10
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	38	40
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,006,900	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	89¾	92¼
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	83
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	44	47
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	64½	67
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	12½	14
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	77	79
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	88½	89
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 14	84½	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	15½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	62	63
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	Q	Dec 1, 14	$48	$49
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	208	213
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	145	160
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	545	550
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	172
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	354	360
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	150	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	306	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	845	855
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	635	640
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	275	285
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	495	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	174	180
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	570	585
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8d	S	Jan 2, 15	310	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	240	255
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,14	236	242
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	380	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	157	160
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	393	398
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	450	475
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	28	32
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	48	49½
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	2b	M	Dec 30,14	180	185
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	95	98
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	30	..
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 16,14	68	..
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	89	91½
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 15	135	145
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	115	125
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 5, 14	111½	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,14	104	105
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅞	7⅛
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	130	133
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,488,400	..	..	1907	6	8
Do pf.	1,283,000	..	..	....	42½	50
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	77	87
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	98	100
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	103	105
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10¾	11
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Dec 1, 14	111½	112½
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	104	105
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 15	86	90
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	..	Jun 30,14	55	60
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	86	93
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	160	170
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	5¼a	Q	Dec 31,14	175	176
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	65	68
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	89	92
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Nov 15,14	555	600
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	180	190
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	150	160
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	102	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Dec 23,14	103½	104½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	227	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3⅛	3⅜
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	88	92
Temple Coal 1st col.tr.5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	104	105½
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	96¾	99
Do pf.	4,750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	95	97

*Ex.div. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	13¾	14¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	615	625
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	255	270
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,14	115	117
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 22,14	650	670
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	95	105
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 17,14	230	235
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	39	41
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	48	53
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	220	230
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,14	165	168
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,14	137	142
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 14,14	102	105
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Dec 15,14	35½	36½
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	222	228
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	94	96
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Dec 10,14	130	132
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	Q	Feb 28,13	235	240
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	242	248
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 14	220	225
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Jun 30,14	283	287
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,14	115	120
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,14	293	296
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	Nov 30,14	442	447
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Jan 15,14	365	375
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	255
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	315	325
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,14	399	401
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,14	194	196
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 15	430	435
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	155	160
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	..	Sep 25,14	82	84
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	193	196
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	34	38

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. i—Including 2% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 15	420	425
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	153
Brooklyn	1,500,000	10b	Q	Jan 1, 15	460	475
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	420	..
Central	3,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 2, 15	980	1000
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,14	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	245	..
Fulton	500,000	7d	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	545	555
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	275	300
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	160	170
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	585	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	140	142
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	103	106
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 14	135	145
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	385	395
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,14	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 2, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,14	390	398
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	355	365
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,14	398	403
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1060

a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. 5% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	48	52
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	57
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	132	135
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10½	11¼
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	..	90
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q.C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Sept 1, 14	95	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	..	Jul 15,14	42	42½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	82	83
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port.G.&C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	104⅝
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	165	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 14,14	278	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	815	835
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	245	260
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	260
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	155	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	380	395
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	187	189
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	98	..
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	170	173
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	130	136
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 15,14	50	..
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10,14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	90	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westchester	300,000	10	S	Feb 1, 15	$50	$53
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	115	150

b—Dividend payable 8½% in January and 8½% in July.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	170	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	20	25
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid	Asked
Brit.-Am.	18,116,502	2½	..	Jan 12,15	18	18½
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	275	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Jan 20,15	125	175
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	133	145
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	173	178
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	5sc.	Q	Dec 3, 14	235	250
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3b	Q	Jan 2, 15	282	292
Tob. P. C. pf	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 15	92	95
United C. S.	27,162,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,14	90	95
Un. C. S. pf.	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	112	116

a—Interim div. b—Incl. 4% extra. g—Payable in scrip.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name	Rate	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Y'd
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.00
American Locomotive	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
American Tel. & Tel.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	3.15
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	100¼	100⅝	5.55
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	100	100¼	5.90
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	100	100¼	5.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100½	3.00
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100¼	100⅜	2.80
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	102⅝	103⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅛	91⅝	7.50
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95½	96½	7.60
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99½	..
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97⅞	97⅞	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	4.20
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.20
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.90
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96⅝	97⅝	14.60
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	4.20
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.10
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100¾	4.15
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	96½	97¾	6.75
Michigan Central	4½	Mar 2, '15	100	100½	3.00
Michigan Railway	6	1919	97¼	98	..
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99¼	99¾	6.10
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1915	89½	92	30.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.50
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	92½	93¼	9.70
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.45
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	4.25
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	4.60
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	96⅞	97⅞	13.60
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,'15	100	100¼	4.70
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.30
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	99¼	99¾	5.75
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	100	5.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99½	99¾	5.25
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.70
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.85
U. S. S. R. M.	6	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	6.45
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	97⅛	98½	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98¼	6.85
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
Western Power	6	July, 1915	99¾	100¼	5.00
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	96	97¼	7.00

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 6:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2,200	B.-A. To. Or.	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
300	B.-A. T. O. B.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
300	Electric Boat	32	32	32	— 3
850	Elec. Boat pf.	51	50	50	— 3½
50	Houston Oil	11	11	11	— ⅛
100	I. R. Tr. cfs.	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
960	Kelly Sprgfld	108	99	108	+ 1½
640	Nat. Cl. & S.	54⅝	51½	52	— 2½
1,013	N. C. & S. pf.	98½	96⅝	98½	+ 1
3,870	N. Y. Transp.	10½	6½	9⅝	+ 4⅜
11,825	Riker & Heg.	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
1,820	St. Gum, w. i.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
225	Stewart War.	50	49½	50	..
200	Tob. Products	73	70	70	—24⅝
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	94	94	94	+ 4½
10	Un. C. S. of A.	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— 2⅝
8,300	U. C. S. new	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅝
2,350	U.C.S. pf. new	11½	11⅛	11¼	..
20,000	U. P. S. new	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— 1⅛
2,290	Willys Overl.	99	91½	97½	+ 6
295	Willys Ov. pf.	97½	95	96	..
2,600	World's Film	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
620	Anglo-Am. O.	15	14	14	— ¾
52	Atlantic Ref.	630	615	615	—10
15	Borne-Scrym	266	262	266	—20
11	Buck. P. L.	115	112	115	..
1	Ches. Mfg. Co.	670	670	670	+10
6	Cont. Oil	232	230	232	+ 2
15	Cres. P. L.	40	38½	40	..
1	Eureka P. L.	228	228	228	— 7
2	Gal. Sig. Oil	168	165	168	+ 3
338	Ill. P. L. w. i.	134	130	132	..
51	Indiana P. L.	105	103	105	+ 3
150	Natl. Transit	37	36	36	— 1
2	N. Y. Transit	228	228	228	— 2
10	North. P. L.	95	95	95	— 1
331	Ohio Oil	136½	130	130½	— 7½
415	Pierce Oil, n.	14⅝	14	14⅝	..
107	Prai. O. & G.	473	455	458	—17
506	P. P. L. w. i.	159	145	155	..
97	P. O.& G. e. r.	247	235	235	—18
14	South. P. Oil	290	283	283	—11
1	South. P. L.	220	220	220	— 4
306	S. O. of Cal.	297	292	295	— 1
117	S. O. of Ind.	452	445	445	— 5
22	S. O. of Kan.	375	370	370	—10
21	S. O. of Ky.	253	245	253	+ 3
224	S. O. of N. J.	401	396	401	+ 1
128	S. O. of N. Y.	197	193	194	— 3
14	S. O. of Ohio	435	430	430	..
76	Union Tank	84	82½	82½	— 1½
44	Vacuum Oil	197	192	192	— 5
18	Wash. Oil	37	37	37	..

MINING.

Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
95,400	*Atlanta	40	28	30	—11
7,500	*Blue Bell	5	4	4	— ¼
12,900	*Blue Bull	8½	6	6	— 2½
70	Braden Cop.	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
100	Can. Copper	1½	1½	1½	..
1,300	*Caribou Cob.	57	50	54	— 1
6,700	*C. O. D.	7	6	6	— 1
2,500	Comb. Fract.	8	7	8	— 1
2,600	Con. Ariz. S.	⅜	¼	¼	..
11,100	Con. Nev.-U.	¼	*17	¼	..
300	Davis-D. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7,200	*Dia. B. B.	4½	3	3½	— 1
5,700	*Florence	75	66	67	—14
2,700	G'field Con.	1½	1½	1½	..
95,300	*G'field Merg.	34	18	19	—17
100	*Halifax T.	30	30	30	..
2,000	*I. M. D. Co.	23	20	20	— 2
102,200	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	*80	82	—43
400	Kerr Lake	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
102,400	*Kewanas	28½	20	20	—10
400	La Rose Con.	⅝	..	..	..
13,000	*Lone Star	10	8	8	— 2½
950	*McK.-Dar	45	40	42	..
500	*Nevada Hills	32	32	32	— 3
500	Nipissing M.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	..
36,600	*Oro	13	10	10	— 4
700	S. Utah M.	¼	⅛	¼	+14½
1,910	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
26,000	Stewart	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
26,600	*Ton. Merg.	41	36	36	— 7
6,410	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1,725	Ton. M., Nev.	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2,800	Tularosa	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2,100	*Tuol. Copper	29	27	29	+ 4
5,100	*West E. Ex.	3	3	3	..
200	W. K. Cop.pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
250	Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛

BONDS.

Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
$158,000	C.&N.W. 5s	110⅛	109⅝	110	+ ⅝
2,000	Chile Cop. 6s	106	105	105	— 4½
3,500	N. Y. C. 6s,'15	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
4,500	N. Y. C. 6s,'16	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
245,000	N. Y. S. 4½s, w. i.	103⅝	103	103⅜	..
2,075,000	Penn., new 4½s, w. i.	105⅛	104¼	104⅞	+ ¼
22,000	West. Pac. 5s	34	31½	34	— 4

*Cents per share.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.
Motions:
US<Marshall, (2.)
US<Farmer.
US<Lan Lau.
Re Heinze.
US<Marshall.
General calendar:
Moses<US.
Re Kobre, (3.)
Rabinowitz<US.
Brunswick Ref Co<Wolf.
Talgman<Forsberg.
Duplan Silk Co<Leh V R R.
Cadillac Mot Co<Johnson.
Wilhelmsens Dampskibsaktieselskab<Can Venez Ore Co.
Aktieselskabet Rederi<Sub Charter Fr'ght, &c.
Re Interb Rty Co.
Klinger<Hyman.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Halvorsen<Penn RR.
Ramm<Schwartz.
Corbett<NY N H RR.
Kleist<Breitung.
U S Trans Adv Co<Pouty.
Murphy<NY C RR.
Marshall<D L & W RR.
Ennis<Fed Ins Co.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Curtis<Am Educat All
Curtis<Americana Co.
Curtis<Peale.
Murray<Am Educat Alliance.
Murray<Americana Co
Curtis<Huntley.
Barber<Foster.
Ketterer<Armour Co.
Gross<Chance.
Culver<Oceanic Steam Nav Co

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Elmer Plass,
Lomis Weiss,
Michael L Warmuth,
Abraham Cohen,
Isidor Adelman,
Thomas A O'Brien,
Frederick E Muller,
J A Sierra,
Isidor Liebowitz,
Walter C Adams,
Abraham Parker,
Raikin & Feins,
Jacob Dushey,
Abr Klaristenfeld,
J Glasgow & Co.
Under objections:
Joseph Samuelson,
Louis Schulberg,
Wm Salomon.
Adjourned cases:
Jennie McBride,
Abraham M Graffer,
Fritzi Scheff,
Siegel & Alperstein,
Messing & Beckerman
G & L Strausser,
Lieboritz & Levy.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<Solomon Beer
Motions:
Chas Flax & Sons,
J F Pierson & Co,
E Schloss & Co,
14th St Store,
N Y Commercial Co,
Gt West Furniture Co
M B K Coat Co,
Leon Block,
Frank & Kleitman,
Jacob Kugelman,
Anger Baking Co (2),
Liebler & Co,
Feldman & Friedman,
Fontana & Co,
John W O'Brien,
Henry Weitz,
Std Damp Proof Co,
Am G R Furn Co,
L Diamond & Co,
Geo H Robinson,
Bossneck, Broessel & Co,
W Assuschkewitz & Bros,
Morris Landau,
Israel Aranow,
J Kessler, Inc,
Excelsior Bak Co,
F Campagnola,
Morris Greenberg,
Isidore Geller,
Celia Weiss,
Silverman Bros,
Hubert Corkshaw,
Fontana & Co,
J & M Stillman,
Hugh Harold,
Wm J Atwood,
Berhard Daly,
John A Auger,
Mandell & Stahl,
Thomas Ferony,
Max Kobre (2),
M & L Jarmulowsky (3).
J F Pierson & Co (2),
Miselo Di Marco,
Pell & Co,
Hollins & Co,
Isidor Geller,
Gross & Chance,
Susan Fox.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—R. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Edinston<Masson.
Bamforth<Burke.
Demayo Coalg Co<Michener Stow Co.
Sperry & Hutchinson<Assoc Mer Stamp.
Fowler & Wolfe Mfg<Richmond Rad Co.
Burke Elec<Ind Pneumatic Tool Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—R. 1, 12th Fl., Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty:
O'Rourke<Pattison & Bowne.
L V Transp<Tug Ed Annan, &c.
Flannery<Tugs Gerry and Pliny Fisk.
Blasius<Tug Dan Willard.
Jacobson<CNY.
Clinton Point Stone<Tug Milton &c.
Murray Ltge Co<Tug NY Central No 2.
Ely<Tug NY C No 2.
Baker<Dean & Whitehead Bros.
Balaban<Ferryboat Suffern.
Fox<Scow Sea Foam &c.
U S<Tug L C Ward & Scow RR No. 16.
U S<Tug J R Steers & Scow H S No 8.
U S<Tug J R Steers & Scow Delaware.
U S<Tug Bouker, 2d, & 72H, 73H, 75H.
U S<Tug Bismarck & Scow Montreal.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow F J No 32.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow Guiding Star.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow Juna.
U S<Tug Bismarck & Scow H S Inc 9.
U S<Tug Hazleton & Scow L C No 1
NY C RR<SS Satilla, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Hollister, J.—R. 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Raynor<NY N H RR.
Hildreth<NY N H RR

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—R. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Kawneer Mfg<Schiavone.
Schrader's Sons<50 Per Cent Auto Sup.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re Union Trust Co (Wash Tr Co).
Re Curtis (W T Co) (2).
Re Jarvie.
Re Ten Brook.
Re Smith (W T Co).
Re Bristow (W T Co).
Re Union Trust Co (W T Co).
Re Prentiss & Co (W T Co).
Schieffelin<McClellan.
Kelly<CNY.
CNY<Winter Garden.
CNY<Levy.
Bobbs & Berrill Co<Libow.
Blankfort Mintz Co<W J Dickey & Son.
Richter<Lindemann.
Re CNY (Netherland Av).
Reddan Specialty Co<Simon.
Chauneau<Maxwell.
Kleinman<Goldstein.
Deiter<Zinke.
Rendigs<Rendigs.
Re Ginger.
Becker<Aronson.
Carpenter<St Vincent's Hospital.
Wynn<Calset.
Baehr<Smith.
Rutter<Hardy (Pfeffer).
Rutter<Hardy (Pfeffer).
Ostro<Ostro.
Biro<Wurster.
Magin<Union Exp Co.
Re Hafelfinger (Jerome Av).
Baehr<Smith.
Peter Schoenhofen Brew Co<Mahon.
N Y Life Ins Co<N Y R E Sec Co.
Hebron<Ginto.
Com Ad Assn<Cutler & Williams Corp.
McCann<Cutler & Williams Corp.
Harman Co<Gerow.
Becker<D, L & W RR Co.
Kessler<Backalar.
Whitehorn<L & S Const Co.
People<Roswold.
Re Standard S & G Co.
Hardin<Robinson.
Morgan<Morgan.
N Y Lubr Oil Co<Panama RR Co.
McWilliams<McWilliams.
Curran<Wood.
Lustberg<Stanton.
Re Reynolds.
C W Martin Co<Shellhoos.
Fabre<Jacques.
Pines<Welch.
Toplitzky<Lissmann.
Mut Life Ins Co<Clarke.
Cherney<Van Demark
Wagner<Larkin Thompson Ry Co (2)
Levinson<Levinson.
Ferraco<McAllister.
Carter<Carter.
Gortikov<Gortikov.
Van Wagoner Linn Const Co<Gallagher.
German Sav Bk<El Con.
Blair<Turbo.
Halstead<Rosenstein.
Sinclair<Fine.
Affronti<Linch.
Flatto<CNY.
CNY<Acme Skirt Co.
Mendelsohn<Friedman
Cong El Lamp Co—Ebright Co of Am.
Shiman<Heidelburger.
Scorca<Castiglio.
Stern & Sealberg<Schwartz.
Re Marcus, &c.
Siff<Rudolph.
Unione Tra Produttori Barletta Laurora.
Frohn<Jagenberg.
Stankoewitz<Smith.
Bk for Sav<Pomerantz.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Baron De Hirsch Fund<Cohalan.
Met Sav Bank<Gelbmaks.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Lewisheim.
Sloane<O'Neill.
Famobrosis Soc<Royal Benefit Soc.
Cont Ins Co<Paige.
E River Sav Inst<Barkley.
Moore<Outlaw.
Walker<Postal Trans Service (2).
Morgan<Tetu.
Leamy<Leamy.
Cedar<Levine.
Fisher<Mech & Metal Nat Bank.
Gross<Bergrin.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Donnelly.
Belloni<Casey.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Costea<Costea.
First N Bk of Litchfield<Jomet, &c.
Met Trust Co<Long Acre El L & P Co.
Re Woods (O'Neill).
N Y Life Ins Co<N Y R E Sec Co.
Harris<Knox.
Petri<Thompson (3).
Guintini<Thompson.
Joseph<Joseph.
People<Cook.
Young<Parnass.
Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto.
Gold<Gold.
Olendorf<Scarramuzzo
Sinclair<Fine.
Re Kass (Supt of Bks)
United Export Co<Moissant.
Rosemary Rlty Co<Thompson.
Adams<Adams.
Fraad Cont Co<Thompson.
Dupay<Galbina.
Werbelowsky<Lasky.
Eisefeldt<Fildman.
Scandore<Scandore.
Bass<Bass.
Getz<Lazarowitz.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Horsley<Powers.
Re Gray.
Christiansen<Rockland Rockport Lime.
Knapp<Knapp.
Higgins<White Sew Machine Co.
United Export Co<Moissant.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Man Ry<Vessell.
Levine<Hershkowitz.
Sanders<Herrick.
Hall<Hall.
Metzler<Faultless Con
Paris<Paris.
Beekman Est<Foster.
Plesen<Mitchell.
Ketchum<Alexander.
Franco-Am Chem<Imp Chem Co.
Hunt<Armstrong.
Kirk La Shelle<Armstrong.
Barrett<Barrett.
Marullo<Marullo.
Mann<Ferd Munch B.
Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Stoller<Stoller.
Demurrers:
Luscia<Frougone B & P.
Luscia<Barsotti.
Wolff<Press Pub Co.
Auto-Ped Co of Am<Hurlbut.
Auto-Ped Co of Am<Hurlbut.
Preferred causes:
Central Tr<Dewey.
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Dempsey<Northeast Con.
Patterson<Patterson.
General calendar:
Feigl-Moravaek & Co<Feigl.
Chapman<Waterman.
Am Cap Fronts Mfg<Klein.
Urban Concrete<CNY.
Netzler<Netzler.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Roth<CNY, (Act 2.)
Porter<Porter.
Klaw, Erlanger & Hilliard<Gen Film Co.
Wessels<Typewriter Speed Key Co.
Safron<Kleban.
Cohen<Lakeside Fish.
Mott Ir Wks<Crocker.
Williams<Williams.
Brevoort<Townshend.
Herington<Herington.
Tower Mfg & Nov<Maslow.
Clark<Rempel.
Hopper<Malatesta.
Hopper Co<Malatesta.
Gewirtz<Gewirtz.
Getty<McFarlane.
Met Tel & Tel<Met Tel & Tel.
Faitonte Iron & Steel<Tasker.
Pain<Pain Firewks Display, (2.)
Ottman<Blaugas Co.
Levy<Woods.
Mayo<Matza.
Lebaudy<Carnegie Tr.
Sullivan<Jennings.
Kearney<Kearney.
Stein<Warren & W.
Newburger-Morris<Talcott.
Rogers<Erb.
Rochester Tr & Safe Dep<Erb.
Carlin<O'Brien.
McCarthy<De Carlo.
Crippled Child E S School<Dunbar.
Frank<Howe.
Koehler<Meyer.
Wissman<Treffurth.
Pavlowa Ballet, Inc<Atwell.
Steinthal<Payton.
Pittel<Pittel.
Muehling<Maffiodo.

Hadley<CNY.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Shinville<CNY.
Blech<Blech.
Penfield<Mt Vernon Trust Co.
Lamson<Butler & MacLaren.
Perry<Perry.
Rosenstock<Cushman Bread Co.
Galliu<Galliu.
Fisher<Tuttle.
Owens<Blackburn.
Wallerstein<Goldschmidt, (2.)
First Nat Bk of Connellsville<Conti.
Fox<Miller.
Gintzer<Prud Ins Co.
Szaller<Szaller.
Langfelder<Langfelder
Thurston, Jr<Holly.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
McNiece<Kerr & K.
Finch<Hanover Lunch
Fink<Rosenberg.
Krukin<Krukin.
Schwartz<Mindlin.
Straus<McDonald.
Foley<NY Life Ins.
Ebeling<Ebeling.
Black<Rice.
Sumergrad<Sumergrad
Quinlan<Sugarman.
Gertenbach<Gertenb'h.
Nisbett<Walsh.
T P Lodge of Westn Star Order<Lakewd Cem Assn.
Felman<Titofsky.
Carlin<For Auto Imp.
McCurdy<For Auto I.
Shiverts<Bernson.
Salvin<Salvin.
Troupauer<Tropauer.
Lehman<Spies.
Barrett<McNeice.
McGovern<McGovern (4.)
Masterton<Masterton.
Lieberman<Krulewitch
White<Leimburg.
Prata<190th St Hold.
Brown<Berardini.
Corby Com<Gillian.
Miller<Boericke.
Herrman<Joffe.
Wilbur<Wilbur.
Weber<McNulty.
Richards<Richards.
Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Serowiczki<Serowiczki
Simberg<Simberg.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Export Flour & Feed<Herbst.
Probst<Probst.
Doscher<Guardiant Time Clock Co.
Berkman<Berkman.
Richter<Lindemann.
Life Photo Film Corp<Bell.
Franco-Am Chem Co<Import Chemical.
Oliver<Hammerstein Opera House.
Crawford<Hall Realty
Arena<Arena.
Friedman<Friedman.
Zographos<Zographos.
Gill Soap<Johnson Chemical.
Bonagur<De Lyons.
Ahearn<Bow Sav Bk.
Ronner<Ronner.
Cantu<Home Assoc.
Cordin<Cordin.
Roth<Roth.
Golden<Golden.
Klein<Val Str H & H
Wicks<Loeffler.
Smith<Staten Isl L.
Sargent & Co<Un El L & P Co.
Apatow<Tonkin.
Fennell<Fennell.
Baumgart<Rosenthal.
Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto.
Siegler<Siegler.
Kaufmann<Merrivale Realty.
Am Assn Mates & Pilots<Terry.
Cont Coal, L & T Co<Kilpatrick.
Glassman<Dannies.
Kingston Secur Co<Corti.
Johnson<Johnson.
Raab<Raab.
Goeltz<CNY.
Meehan<Susser.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Rosenberger<Seaver.
Kleinman<Kleinman.
De Felippo<De Felippo
Cross & Brown<McDonald.
Katz<Katz.
Menken<Menken.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Fraad Cont<Boyd.
Ungerer<Ungerer.
Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Ford, J., clear; VII., Gavegan, J., case on.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Clear.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases:
Pitts Con<Purdy et al.
Brunswick Rlty<Purdy et al.
Brunswick Rlty<Purdy et al.
NY Lodge<Purdy et al
Un Merch Rlty & Imp<Purdy et al.
Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Re O'Brien.
Golding<Golding.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Hubbell Hall & Randall<Davis & S.
Ellison<Fleitmann.
Hart<Pfiser, Jr.
Reines<Reines.
Zimit<Telsey.
Gross<Henochstein.
Muz<Wilkinson.
New Neth Bk<Bouy.
Goldberg<Power.
Hayden<Jewett Refrig
Rochmil<Raab.
Neil<Hendley Mach.
Loring Lane<Brown.
Karf<Freeman.
Knowlton<Thore.
Young<Heinze.
Cromwell<same.
Ivy Ct Rlty<Fumler.
Case on.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Dillon<CNY. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Whitmyer, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cooper<C I & B RR.
Smith<CNY & Whitridge.
Greenfield<Schuyler Amuse Co.
Bonvante<Watson Con
Newman<Miller.
Usdansky<Smith.
Hamburger<Levy.
Landesman<Notoma Amuse Co.
Buckpitt<Brown Co.
McCarthy<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Quill<Sheffield Farms.
Tucker<Jantzer & Overbaugh (2 acts).
Gerbin<5 Av Coach.
Richardi<Lynch.
Crowley<NY Rys.
Brock<CNY.
Miranda<NY Rys (2 acts).
Clear.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ford<Wanamaker.
Gorelick<Bklyn H RR
Edelman<NY Rys.
Edelman<same.
Ballinger<Albright.
Koch<CNY.
Gilio<same.
Fox<McClure.
Galinski<Bronx Seltz Mfg Co.
Kaine<A McMullen Co.
McNamara<Canavan Bros Co.
Peterson<Devoe.
Simon<Boettger.
Scarmato<Riggio.
Hood<F K James Co.
Hunerberg<Staten Island Ry.
Pierrepont<West Elec.
Wilckens<Foley & Int R T
Galinski<Bronx Seltz Mfg Co.
Lacey<NY State Rlty & Term.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Case on.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Buckholtz<Bradley Cont Co.
Costello<Paton.
Fischer<CNY.
Cramer<Hasbach (2.)
Sciarilla<CNY.
Grant<NYC & H R RR.
Duncan<Richman.
Goldstein<Edna Holding Co.
Lippmann<Gaillard (2.)
Woodman<Baker-Smith & Co.
De Angelis<I R T Co.
Feldman<McIntire Bldg Co.
O'Meara<O K Leather Pavg Co.
Rosenberg<Spier.
Boyd<Becker.
Intelisano<Bronx Co (2.)
Lakovige<Postal Tran Ser Co.
Schneider<Gruber.
Burns<Glover.
Friedman<Gans.
Fogel<W F Barnes Co.
Clear.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Thomaset<Mitchell Mot
Ward<Whitney Co.
Nobile<Eng Bournonville Welding Co.
Killoran<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
Rosenthal<Erie R R.
Kenzer<Voges.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.
Townsend<Meserole.
Andesner<Aaron Bushbaum Co.
Brewer<Sun Print & P Co.
Bandler<Davis.
Macarovsku<I R T.
Riehl<Robt Reid Co.
Sanfilippo<Bradley Cont Co.
Creighton<Luna Amus Co.
Kryston<Lennahan.
Pun<Ruppert.
Quinn<Harwood.
Russo<Conroy.
Hammerstein<Hammerstein.
Katz<Wilckes Martin Wilckes Co.
McMahon<Art Color Print Co.
Okun<Burns.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schmitt<Degnon Cont.
Arakjyian<Union Ry.
Rendler<Carl
Del Greco<Galliek & Smith.
Ciccoreli<Cantor (2).
Bavassa<Golde & C.
Lissberger<Yonkers RR (2).
Vogelhut<Wittmann.
Regan<Van Brunt.
Anagnost<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Douglas<Patterson.
Bradley<42 St RR.
Dworschak<Union Ry.
Fainberg<I R T.
Ivins<Hubert.
Kinsley<Women's Hosp (2).
Jorgenson<NY Rys (2)
Klater<Riker & Hege.
Schulman—Uptown T T Assn.
Stumpf<Plaut.
Case on.

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Van Zandt<Roberts.
Prager<Cohen.
Levine<Whitridge, (2 acts.)
Meyer<Naughton-Mulgrew M C.
Lesner<Intl Trust Co.
Perier<Isaac.
Dietz<Dickson & T.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Clarke<Bradley Cont.
Vetter<Linderman.
Franklin<Hesslein.
Leavitt<Barrett.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Locks<NY Rys.
Gregorio<Miniotti.
Kane<Martin.
M Kaplan<Schweinler.
N Kaplan<same.
Leonard<Willets Serv.
Malone<L V RR.
Mortener<Schweinler Press.
Schwartz<same.
Schub<same.
Prenninger<Hecker J & J Milling.
Faille<Union Ry.
Litsky<NY Rys.
Litsky<same.
Case on.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hughes<Imp Prop Holdg Co.
Prescott<same.
McKenzie<same.
Krotosky<Weil.
Speck<Mason-S Trans.
Baur<Ch of St Veronica.
Graham<Wonderld Amuse (2).
Hallisy<Collier.
Savage<McMurray.
Cunningham<Stern.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Kubicek<Ruppert.
Ragone<So Boul RR.
Smith<Ward Baking.
Stiner<NY N H RR.
Kolossa<Spitzhoff.
Sakalski<I R T.
Funking<S I Ry (2).
Meyrson<I R T.
Baggs<Scientific Amer Comp Dept.
Babcock<Oppenheim-Collins Co.
Dubinsky<Moran Towing &c Co.
Kasperski<I R T.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Boudreau<Linch.
Mathers<Gimbel Bros.
Massucci<Jaegels & Bellus, Inc.
Wilen<Chas A Cowon & Co.
Sweet<Linch.
S Israelowitz<Knopp.
M Israelowitz<same.
Walker<Postal Trans Ser Co.
Enoch<5 Av Coach Co
Murdock<Mason Const
Bown<Degnon Cont.
Priolo<Southard.
Sieber<Erie RR.
Limandri<Heinrich.
Kempler<Int R T Co.
Crickellas<Fenicks.
Masant<Erie RR.
Koszyk<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.
Doherty<Cons Gas Co.
Uniack<Merch Union Ice Co.
H Lowenstein<Gimbel Bros (2.)
Shapiro<Benioff Bros.
Parnahay<Ehrlich.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schlesinger<Gen Acci &c, Corp.
US Indest Casket Co<Aristes Co.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Hills<Cunard SS Co
Rosenburg<Lawrence.
Froaks<Ruhlin.
Hurd<Md Cas Co.
Mecca Rlty Co<Macon Hotel, &c, Co.
Horn<Kanner.
Reich & Co<Flint & Kent.
Solen<Caballero.
Teele<Mayer.
Silberfeld<Kohn.
Amweg<H F Hat Co.
Velleman<S Blumenthal & Co.
Randall<Kelley.
Lancaster<Scott.
Ahrens<Danbury Hat Co.
Stevens<Radin.
Harburger<West Fire Ins Co.
Gregg<Agricul Ins Co.
Chanet<Smith.
Lowe<Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co.
Rodgers<CNY.
Hanson<McGovern.
Stevens<Tainter.
Same<Minsker Rlty Co.
Sweet<Wersall.
Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kuntze<Meehan.
Wilcox<Home L Ins.
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co<CNY.
Lewis<Weiss.
Hellner<Princess Cors.
Kerbaugh<CNY.
Union Tr Co of San Fran<Sire.
Williams<CNY.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
McDonald<Jacobs.
Brinn<Markowitz.
Blaney & Spooner Amuse<Rosenberg.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
Manheim<Hotel Credit Let Co.
Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rlty Co.
Menichetti<Wm Kenefick Co.
Dick<McGuire.
Cent Theatre Leasg & Cont<Mulcahy & G.
Spencer<Williams.
Cabot, R E Co<Heiser.
Levy & Nathan<Century Bank.
John Ogden Co<Inter Met Mfg Co.
Loew<Miller.
McNamee<Leavitt.
Adams<Johnston.
Wood<Fuske.
Lyon<Delany.
Delany<Lyon.
Neudorf<Furgatch.
De Rochement<B & M RR.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Farquharson<Peabody.
The Mayor, &c,<N Y C & H R RR.
Lawyers Title Ins, &c, Co<Schmittberger
Mitchell<Boyer.
Noah<Bk for Savings.
Wegmann<Hearn Const Co.
Barry<Prud Ins Co.
R E Sause Co<Libman.
Ehhrich<Cohen-Brown Co.
Vanta<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Saltz<Maistre.
Gromer<U S Drinking Cup Co.
Weidenfeld<Power.
Redding—Juhl.
Messitta<Pines.
Schlessinger<Downs
Coe<Katz.
Benton<Langbord.
Philipps<Christian Nat Pub Co.
Ferris<Barney Est Co.
Same<Barney.
E Side Firepf, &c, Co<N Y Mail Co.
Onward Const Co<Goodwin.
Munroe<Camp, Francaise, &c.
Bruce<Certique Min, &c, Co.
Schnurmacker<Hamburg Bremen F I Co
Moore<Simpson.
Sedall Tr Co<Development Co.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Bernbach<Friedrich.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hughes<Robinson.
Triangle Waist Co<Tudd.
Wainer<London Assur Corp.
Weidman<Senior (2).
Oppenheim Collins & Co<Gully.
Fox<CNY.
Parnall<Seeber.
Immisch<P Coopers Glue Factory.
Thatcher Furnace Co<Zibelli.
Bramson<Am Temp Life Ins Co.
Constant<CNY.
Whitman<Lepow.
Dupay<Galbina.
Holman<Patten.
Fairchild<Dunn.
H S Ely & Co<Jackson Sq Rlty Co.
Taub<Stein.
Parkin<Von Raitz.
Moscovitz<Wise.
Banque Franco-Am<Bergstrom.
Burke<Bishop.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Hiscoe<Horner & Co.
Am Woolen Co<Levinson & Levinson.
Almirall<CNY.
Cohen<Dunlap.
McNeius<Stillman.
Casselberry<Morgan.
Maddock<Hartman.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cohen<Siegel Cooper Co.
E Rieger & Co<Croner.
Brock<Kinemacolor Co.
Schwartz<McGirr.
Ebling Brew Co<Schlobohm.
Smith<Hirshon.
Nassauer<Kluyskens.
Wandell<Von Valkenburg.
Smith<Ubert.
Kuhn<CNY.
Henkel<Augenblick.
Am Ry Prod Mach Co<Lightfoot-Schultz Co.
Alberts<Wexler.
Uhlig<Nylen.
D'Aquilar<Baker.
Slater<Com Travelers, &c, Assn.
Reiter<Trend Mag Pub Co.
Cuvillier<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Colonial Dev Corp<Haggerty.
Rosenfeld<Rosen.
Jacoby<Indian Nov Co
Weill Co<Mitchell.
Waldhouser<Goldman.
Coe<Simon.
Sheehy<Klauer.
Auerbach<Gernannt.
Kraus<Toel.
Ruben<Borenstein.
Gillett<Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Case on.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Lilenfeld<Meagher.
Elliott<Cooke.
Guggenheimer<Dallberg.
Stephens<Nicholson.
Butler<Mann.
Greenwich & Cortlt St Co<Abukalil.
Weisman<Graham.
Kallesch<3 Av Ry.
Wechsler<Adler.
Hanifen<Dorfman.
Cohen & Safian<Gosnold Mills.
Otto<Pirosnick & Co.
Leakan & Co<Reliable Fur D & D.
Bernstein<NY Rys (2)
Abramovitz<same.
Abrahams<same.
Buckspan<same.
Budnick<same.
Brady<same.
Badalmonde<same.
Bliss<same.
Campbell<same.
Cooper<same.
Abramowitz<same.
Wilson<same.
Bekutis<same.
Weintraub<same.
Bekutis<same.
McHugh<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Wishingrad<Chauser.
Smedley<U S Steel.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Friedman<Fischlowitz.
Clausen & Son Brew<Harnett.
De Windt<Goldstein.
Rosenzweig<Leininger.
Stand Bracelet & Novelty<Cohen.
Goodman<Haley.
Meyer & Carmody Import<Weddle.
Abrahams<Tauber.
Phraner<Chenkin.
Lowenthal & New<Moore.
Zwerdling<Lang.
Jacobssen<Stetson.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Sherwood<Sargold Rty
Korst<Locke.
Meyer<Leon.
Oliner<Goldenberg.
Tarrespolsky<No Side Hoisting.
Sturm<Hornell's Clk & St House.
Chapman<Sabel.
Lipsit<Bohm.
Weisbader<Van Drann
Schissel<Brodil.
Forman<Wavecrest Const.
Krasnow<Wald.
Currier<Callander.
De Wolfe<Ziegfeld Jr.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rubinsky<Thall.
Regal Holding Co<Berger.
Mesner<Kremer.
Same<Blauner.
Marshuk<Degnon Con Co.
Wessner<NY Rys.
Glick<Comm'l Truckg Co.
Same<Schramm.
Donnelly<Waldo.
Dwyer<same.
Marx<same.
Trop<Friedberg.
Black<Yellow Taxi.
Tatosian<Hoag.
Berger<Donefeld.
Larkin<Roemer.
West Un Tel<N Caro Trans C E Co.
Vogt<NY Rys.
Fraad<Rooney.
Powers<Huber.
Kelt<Winter Garden.
Cossa<Castaldo.
Stelmak<NY Rys.
Georgia<Mauro.
Luckman<NY Trans.
Bun<Bond, Mtge & Secur Co.
McGinley<Inter R T
Kramer<Wien.
Galbary<White Firep Const Co.
Brescher<Brescher.
Rabinowitz<Nat Underwear Co.
Lehrner<NY Rys.
Sennanczuk<same.
Angelo<same.
Kewalski<same.
Lauria<same.
Melman<same.
Haberkorn<same.
Taylor, Jr<same.
Finley<same.
Levine<Salvin.
Kastenbein<Fitzgerald Cafe Co.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg.
Green<Int R T Co.
Fox<Strauss.
Schatzkin<Zubrinsky.
Cohen<Sielkloff.
Schuss<Isaacs.
Same<Bernard.
Rosenzweig<Leninger.
Feinberg<Cohen.
Roth<Brownsville Cooper St Lary Co.
Blumenthal<Packard Motor Car Co.
Lieberman<Fisher.
Rubenstein<Beadleston & Woerz.
Luchesse<T Crimmins Cont Co.
Morrissy<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.
Library Bureau<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Celnick<Rosenthal.
Evans<Hickson.
Kranzbaum<King.
Calder<Berman.
Lauria<N Y Transatlantic SS Co.
Middlemore<Rubin.
Coopersmith<J Samuels & Co.
Henry<Mulligan.
Higgins<Kenyon.
Daltroff<Bettinson.
Llakon<Reliable Fur Dressing & Dyeing Co.
Rosenbloom<Saperstein.
Lichtman<Alco Film Co.
Clark<Lowenstein.
Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Bridgman<Pitman.
Goodstein<Taylor.
Friedman<Dumarest.
Kamber<Elstein.
Volkering<Raymond.
Letzter<Herzog.
Lindsay<Cole.
Lindsay<Cole.
Bradley<Sawyer.
Tawbin<U S Grand Lodge Ind Order F S I.
Pinchot<Hendricks.
Ivy Courts Rlty Co<Merrall.
Brawer<Friend.
Burke<Westcott Express Co.
Morrison<Aaron.
Hudson Tr Co<Amend
Fiat Motto Sales Co<Frankel.
Cohen<Gronowitz.
121 Madison Av<Gale.
H Dyer & Co<Zucco.
Levy<Keil.
Forman<Wavecrest Const Co.
Bernstein<De Long.
Michalesky<Perman.
L Meyer Trading Co<Karp.
Beck<Cohen.
Greacen<Ragone.
McCafferty<Deutsch.
L Meyer Trading Co<L Karp.
Clear.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ranson, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Welwood<Fraad—Wm D Leonard.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Morris<Braun—Winston H Hagen. Lawyers Mtg Co<Edelstein—Archibald E Baxter.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Strysower<Reiss—Morton Stein. Dean<Dean—Saul J Dickheiser. Leavitt<O'Brien—Samuel Ecker.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Ella A Brown<City Island Realty Co—James W O'Brien. Jennie M Sewell<Rebecca Danziger—Daniel Manning.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Welch<Pitman.
People<Grund.
Topper<Tolk.
Price<Markewich.
Glaus<Glaus.
Cardo<Fox.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Demarest<Deane.
Morvillo<J. Munch Trucking Co.
Dalker<Weber.
Satorius<Scholermann et al.
Kerner<Smyth.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—To be held Feb. 16.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Goodman<Baer.
Shaw<Kemp.
Rubenstein<Dodin.
Fahey<Hay Fdy & I Works.
Radenmacher<Morris.
Cavalle<N Y Rys.
Savanti<Pitts Const.
Lovisek<Richey, Brown & Donald.
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Freemorgen<Columbia Wax Prod Co.
Weinstein<N Y Rys.
Linden<Schlaier Eagle Wrought I Works.
Seidman<Advine Const Co.
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Matchkewitz<Erie RR
Gervay<Bataglia.
Reinhardt<Bottemus.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estate of Vincenzo Palumbo.
Wills for probate:
Adolph Marlock,
Herman C. Schrier,
Mary O'Grady,
Olga Strese,
Mary Flynn,
Daniel T. Hawxhurst,
Margaretha B. Reinhardt.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested wills:
John Moylan,
Ernst Sporman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Schuck et al, (Dworkin.)
Taube, R<C I & B RR.
Taube, C<same.
Carney, P<CNY.
Carney, D<same.
Gildea<same.
Baldwin<same.
Webster<Indian Ref Co et al.
Brode, Sadie<Brode Nathan.
Ryder<Tolles.
Cohen<Nagel Pencil Co et al.
Re Shaler St, (Fairchild Rty Co.)
Re Union League Club
Cockle<NY Com Terc.
Mengle<same.
Alexander<same.
Broughton<same.
Swaine<same.
Wells<same.
Rehbein et al<Ibert et al.
Seifel<Hickey et al.
Pines<Hoyt et al.
Kristopopoulos<Economy et al.
B H RR<Prendergast.
Re Union Bank, (Richards.)
Simpson<Samodolsky.
Lomas et al<White.
Hewlett<Steich et al.
Dykeman<Utah Lead Mining Co.
Cotter<Day et al.
Re Duncan, (Lane<Parker.)
Busch<Gt Neck Shores Co, (2.)
Goldstein, H<Goldstein, S.
Saltzman et al<Zankel
Kats<Woods.
CNY<Examiners' Rty Co & ano.
Hoffman, Wm<Hoffman Elsie.
N E RR Co<CNY.
Re Grymes, (Whitlock.)
Re Lamoyne.
Man & Jamaica Ry<Brady et al, (peremp.)
Lehman<O'Connor.
Re Nokes, (Russell.)
Riker H'stead Ests<Purdy et al.
Pines<Hoye et al.
Sager H<Nass El RR.
Sager, H<same.
Candela<G Lyman&Co.
Stumpf<Bechtold et al.
Druss<Taunay et al.
Stark, C<Stark, E.
Johnson<Stewart et al.
Re McKenna, Ass'nee.
Witt<Witt.
Polo<Longone.
Re Crescent St, (Nott Av.)
Cuoco<Classon Bldg Co
Samuels<Samuels.
Nicholson<City.
Theuerholz<Theuerholz.
Callahan<Escher.
Wells College<Breitebecker.
Re Busby, (2.)
Banton<Lamont.
Berger<Kelly.
Rosen<Kass, (2.)
Kuntz<Peterson.
Re Carroll St, (Garvey)
Re No 12th St.
Rappaport<Silberman.
Koch<same.
Union Bank<Glickman
Same<Silberman.
Brode<Brode.
Jacobs<Marks.
People<Grout, (2.)
Schiffer<Schiffer.
Land & Lien Co<Pfuhler.
Peck<Peck.
Ward<Ward.
Lipsitz<Ince.
Rowe<N Eng SS Co.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Blackmar, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.
Levin-Kronenberg & Co<Harbor View C Co.
Parmelee<Brons.
Sabine<Schmidt.
Paley<Hurwitz.
Schiffman<Illions.
Glazik<Seaman.
Feldman<Moeller.
North Am Brew Co<De Falco.
Murphy<Park.
Seaman<CNY.
Malloy<Drysdale.
McKinney<Sylvester.
Damario<Troy Pac C.
Steinhardt Bros<Morrison.
Barker<Barker.
J. P. Duffy Co<Union Concrete Co.
Pontiac R Corp<Bates
CNY<Seinsoth.
Same<Sire.
The remaining cases marked ready on the reserved calendar of Friday, Feb. 5, will be added to this calendar from time to time as the above cases are disposed of.
Highest number reached, 1735.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Clarke, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Crane, J. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Wiesner<B H R R.
Parfitt<CNY.
Mason<C I & B R R, (2.)
Bay View Const Co<Lasdon.
Hoeberman<Butler.
Borough Bank<Doolittle, (3.)
Conlon<Burden Co.
Carlucci<Turzolino.
Bauer<Montague Mailing Mach Co.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Duffel<Allen.
Foley<Bowling Green Warehouse.
Silverman<B H R R.
Buck<B H R R.
Madden<Callaghan.
Brown<B H R R.
Schumacher<same.
Anderson<Levy.
Stokes<N Y Con R R.
Ruth<Weber Piano Co
Hamilton<B H R R.
Chiadamonte<Transit Dev Co.
Taylor<B H R R.
Schmidt<B E D Term.
Conly<L I R R and C NY.
Lerner<Strauss, (2.)
Wadeykis<Jamison.
Ruck<B H R R.
Ebert<same.
Kopp<Kopp.
Brown<Bliss Co.
Broderick<B H R R.
Taylor<Nas E R R.
Norman<Atl Basin I Works.
Binderman<Mundheim & Co., (2.)
Lewis<I R T.
Mulligan<Franck.
Grodzick<Empire City-Gerard Co.
Mirando<B H R R, (2)
Maylowitz<Woskobinikoff.
Lappatta<same.
Hansen<Mat Bridge Works.
Devannay<Luna Amus Co.
Hoban<Nas R R.
Atwell<Wanamaker.
Ventura<D, L & W R R.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed. No cause set down for a day upon this call.
Frankel<Westreich.
Neponsit R Co<Lines.
Randazzo<Nass RR.
Macarone<same.
Sagan<Payne.
Nelson<NY Cons RR (2).
Bahlert<Oates & S.
Ramocki<Payne.
Russakoff<Nass RR.
Blauvelt<Delgado.
Lawler<I R T.
Orton<Murphy.
Brady<I R T.
Richi<Sessa.
Brancats<Weiss.
Calabro<Nass RR
Ruhlovinsky<Batch Truck Co.
Packocus<Jamison.
Meagher<Bradley Cont Co.
Edwards<B Q C & S RR.
Treglia<Carpenter, Boxley & H.
Orr<C I & B RR.
Weiss<B H RR.
Cicola<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Guydiah<same.
Bongiorno<Farner.
Kariman<Danielson.
Sugarman<Syolitsky.
Chefetz<Maria (2).
Smith<Nass RR.
Barzilay<Transit Dev.
Peplowski<Slawski.
Carlson<Est of Long Beach.
McAlpine<Gluckin.
Bosch<Miller.
Kiley<Schneider.
Saario<Reilly.
Buttner<Eidlitz & Son
Seaman<Nass RR.
Piazzo<Sharkey.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5,395.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Dike, J.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
O'Connell<Schaffner.
Rocah<B U Gas Co.
McCormack<B, Q C & S RR.
Sica<B H RR.
Kiehne<same.
Casey<Metzler.
Feinbloom<Nass RR.
Wetterhorn<Parshelsku Bros.
Doscher<Rudd.
Ostfeld<Markowitz.
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed.
Dohm<O'Hara.
Walsh<Smallman.
Tarantine<B H RR.
Kelliher<Potsky.
Kane<Powell.
Same<same.
Maguire<Edison (2).
Clark<B H RR.
Walsh<Smallman.
Sexton<Purdy.
Harvey<Tompkins Av.
Highest number reached, 3,069.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Samuel H Bedell,
Michael Walsh,
Hannah Birdsall,
Sidney de Cabarello,
Magdalene Pfeef,
Jane Pratt,
Anna Meyer,
George Gilbert,
A E Montgomery,
William Cunderman,
Acctg. in est. of:
Michael Feeney,
John Cunnion,
Elizabeth Hauck,
Catherine Cassidy,
Joseph Hern,
Estates of:
Hanna Converse,
Kenniston, infants,
Patrick O'Connell,
Elizabeth Blake,
Ella McKenna,
Thomas Morrison,
Thomas Hizzey,
Jacob Gebert.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Lottie Wanzer. Acctg. of Henry Loeffler.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—Day calendar at 9:45 A. M.
Hoose<NY, W & B Ry
Carpenter<Twigger.
Hayes<Univ Mot T Co.
Hayes<same.
Hayes<same.
Hayes<same.
Hayes<same.
Springsteel<Horton.
Rosella<Twigger.
Sherman<NY, N H RR.
Austin<Prince.
Casa<Jackson, Inc.
Shilds<NY, N H RR.
Heran<NY, NH RR.
NY, W & B Ry<Adams
Thompson<Int R T.
Ryan<Braender Bldg. (4.)
The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Rosenberg<NY Mut G Light Co.
Murphy<NY, NH RR.
Fioranze<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Porter<NY, NH RR
Abendroth Bros<Bernstein Bldg Co.
Abendroth Bros<same.
Place<Wood.
Callahan<Mason & H.
Rippatti<NY C RR.
Wood<Simmons Tr Co.
Betchtle<Yonkers P & Dec Co.
Skoarek<Fed SugarRef
Costin<City Yonkers.
Nelson<NYS Cons Co.
Conway<Naylor Bros.
Romard<Cahill.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Harrison<C Hill Auto Service Co.
Kennion<West Un Tel.
Kassler<Keller.
Wildorchic<Ellman.
Hyde<Garvey.
Samuels<May.
Cochran<Hardy.
Elia<Hardy.
Pace<West El RR.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Knowles<NY, NH RR.
Schlesinger<Yonkers RR.
Edwards<Mosler Safe.
Reilly<NY C RR.
Sweeney<Jackson, Inc.
Cohen<NY, NH RR.
Brant<B'klyn R T.
Sagamore Dev Co<Smith.
Adis<NY, NH RR.
Smith<Nat C & C Co.
Tarontino<Union Rys.
Highest number on call, 690.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I.
Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.
Criscuola<B, Q Co & Sub RR. (On trial.)
Powers<Baumert et al
Maier<B H RR.
Murray<O'Connor et al
Driscoll<Brindell.
Van Trott<same.
Conklin<B H RR.
Walsh<Keck.
Forristall<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Voight<B H RR.
Engelhardt<Lake.
Weisbuch, as admx<L I RR.
Lance<Cleary.
Gwathmey<Knick Ice.
Lewis, as admx<B H RR.
McCorry et al<Wiarda
Comlossy, an inf<L I RR.
Kavangh, as trustee<CNY.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set for a day on this call:
Ekenberg<CNY et al.
Gilbert<same.
Friedman<Ferguson et al.
Klingenberg<CNY.
Bauer<Gillespie Co.
Walker<Levy.
Koslowski<Gillespie Co
Kurten<Oster et al.
Niebrzidowski<Atl Transp Co et al.
Dileo, an inf<Stark
Greenberg<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Slavin<Bartholomae.
Schoen<Lloyd.
Mitchell<Prest-o-Lite.
Peters<Kunkel.
Feth<McNally et al.
Green<Anderson.
McDermott<Erie RR.
Bowes, an inf<same.
Clonin et ano<Hogan et al.
Gray<NY Rys.
Hart<Patrick Ryan Con Corp.
Glanzman<Sutphin.
McLaughlin<B H RR.
Hanrahan<same.
Devine<Cooper & Evans Co et al.
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Traitel Marble<Globe Indem Co of NY.
Holton<O'Brien et al.
Berky<Transit Dev.
Becker<NY & Q El L & Power.
Luft, an inf<Kaminsky
Mangino<Baumert et al.
MacDonald<Frank H Clement Co et al.
Filan, an inf<same.
Whalen<L I RR.
Freitag<B H RR et al
Sznpennis<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McIntyre<Atl Blau G.
Lynch, an inf<Ninth St Garage.
Major<Colonel Bank Safe Deposit.
Shanks<LI RR.
Healy<Ruttan.
Taylor<NY Telephone.
Corcoran<Lucas.
Lush<Stuyvesant R E Co and CNY.
Bolander<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Archipowski<Kenyon.
Pinto, as admx<Morris Amuse.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 861.

Why Exhaust Your Patience? THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, issued quarterly, gives a brief chronological history of every news article printed in this paper during the past two years. Sent for examination, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The pressure is relatively low over the North Atlantic States and off the Pacific Coast and it is high elsewhere. This pressure has resulted in rains on the Pacific Coast and local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and fair weather elsewhere. Temperatures are below normal in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States and are moderate for the season in other parts of the country.

There have been no important temperature changes anywhere within the last twenty-four hours. The indications are that there will be snow flurries near the Great Lakes, rains in the Pacific States, and fair weather in other parts of the country during Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature will be lower Monday in the North Atlantic States and it will rise Monday and Tuesday in the Northwest.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh w. to n. w.; Middle Atlantic, fresh w.; South Atlantic, moderate n. w. and w.; East Gulf, moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England and East New York—Cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern Penn. and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western Penn.—Fair Monday, except snow near Lake Erie; Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, snow near lakes.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	40	4 P. M.	39	39
6 A. M.	36	38	6 P. M.	46	40
9 A. M.	36	38	9 P. M.	37	38
12 M.	38	38	11 P. M.	32	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38, at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature 42 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 35 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.		Loss.
12:30	105 Rivington St.; David Brownstein	Slight
1:45	337 E. 56 St.; Anna Solaway	$100
2:40	122 W. 15 St.; Myra Hill	Slight
3:20	252 E. 62 St.; Eliz. Maloney	Slight
3:50	1,351 Wash'n Av.; A. Schmitter	Slight
4:50	410 E. 157 St.; Julius Seidel	Slight
5:23	400 W. 26 St.; Haywood, Strasser & Voight	Slight
7:10	44 Av. D; Meyer Lubrosky	Slight
8:15	1,332 2 Av.; Thos. Seclebini	Not given
8:45	642 Water St.; Jas. Talt	Slight
8:55	1,528 Brook Av.; Max Kazling	$500
11:00	4,072 3 Av.; Wolff Bierbaum	$500
11:45	538 E. 14 St.; Esther Levy	Slight

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

JONES' COTTAGES, Sheepshead Bay
Open All Year. Winter Rates. BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. During February, representative direct from hotel at 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Bookings being made for Washington's Birthday.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. BUKEYSER, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Capacity 400. Rooms with running water; sea water in baths. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
For Booklets, address
Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Av. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

236 West 55th St.
OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.
Five and Six Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator, electricity, telephone, new house; latest improvements, best service; rent, $60 to $75. Only responsible, respectable tenants. Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS, ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Can you recall the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

$2,000,000 building-loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Money.—Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM HOUSE.
Modern, all latest improvements; short distance from shore; only 32 minutes from Manhattan; on elegant large plot; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, etc.; has gas and electric lighting; sewered property; privileges of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined surroundings; can be purchased at big bargain. Terms—$500 cash; balance as rent. WATER FRONT, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Shore front, 4 acres; good fruit; old fashioned farmhouse; fine neighborhood; 1½ hours out; North Shore. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Furnished cottages, Bay Shore, Islip, and Brightwaters. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK FACTORY, 40x80; THREE STORIES; ALSO BRICK FOUNDRY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER BUILDINGS; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; AMPLE LAND CONNECTED.
THOMAS J. ALCOTT,
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

Small farm; high-class surroundings; new stucco house. Every improvement; 6 minutes' walk station, schools. Smith-Singer, Glen Rock, N. J.

LAKEWOOD.—House, (60 rooms;) lease or sell; bargain. Doctor, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

For Sale—Desirable 12-room house; outbuildings; 3 acres ground. Inquire C. S. Merton, 810 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator; also BASEMENT, 59-63 Allen St. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen St., sub-basement. Telephone 5318 Orchard.

Desk room in up-to-date office; telephone, office boy, typewriter. Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St., Room 1,103.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; linen and silver included; high-class elevator apartment. 203 West 81st. 'Phone 5520 Schuyler.

78th, at Broadway.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50. Mayo, 250 West 78th St. Phone 7516 Schuyler. Till Oct. 1.

Will sell or rent beautifully furnished six-room apartment; no dealers. Apartment 55, 540 West 144th.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire premises.

On beautiful Morningside Drive; finely furnished. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th St.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Exceptional 5-room furnished apartment; 2 master bedrooms. Apt. 4D, 622 West 141st.

Fifties; fireproof; six light rooms, $110; short lease. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN O'REILLY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John O'Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 6, 1915.

NO. 21,162.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. MUNZ, Bankrupt.
William C. Munz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 6th, 1915.

NO. 21,133—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS HILL, Bankrupt.
Thomas Hill was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Feb. 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21172—In Bankruptcy.—L. GREENBLATT & SONS, INC., Bankrupt.
L. Greenblatt & Sons, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 3rd, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated February 5th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

INSTRUCTION.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

The Barnard Studios
OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River 9577.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Now at Madison Square,
WILL REMOVE
ON MAY FIRST
To 28-30 West 34th Street.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOG
L. W. SWEET & CO. 2 MAIDEN LANE

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

At 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)—Beautiful 6-room, elevator apartments, $36 up. Concession.

East Side.

Furnished apartment to sublet, Hotel Seville Annex; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; $65 a month. Z 207 Times Annex.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—E.—10-203. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cross-Complainant, against THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on January 9, 1915, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, on the 12th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, the securities and property therein directed to be sold.

Said securities and property will be offered for sale in parcels in the following order:

PARCEL 1.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $3,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum endorsed by the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $3,800,000 par value of the Forty-Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 2.—Demand note of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $1,500,000, dated May 1, 1905, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum and collaterally secured by the pledge with the Trustee of $14,000,000 par value of the capital stock (the entire outstanding issue) of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

PARCEL 3.—Two thousand four hundred (2,400) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago.

PARCEL 4.—One thousand two hundred seventeen (1,217) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of The American Refrigerator Transit Company.

PARCEL 5.—Twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of $100 each of the capital stock of the Pacific Express Company.

But all rights, remedies, or causes of action against any person, whether as an individual or as an officer, director, stockholder, receiver, or in any other capacity of any corporation, or against any firm, corporation, or association, and any lien, charge, or claim against any fund or other assets in the hands of any person, receiver, firm, association, or corporation in respect to the transactions, or any of them, referred to in the finding of the Special Master in Paragraphs XVI. to XXXIII., inclusive, of his report in the original cause, dated October 20, 1914, or in respect to any matters growing out of said transactions, are reserved from sale, and such offer of Parcel 5 shall not include such rights, remedies, causes of action, liens, charges, or claims, or any of them.

PARCEL 6.—Five million ($5,000,000) Dollars par value of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company, having attached thereto the coupons maturing January 1st, 1912, and all subsequent.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid on any or either of said parcels who shall not deposit with the undersigned, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or prior to March 11, 1915, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sums set forth in the following table opposite said parcel, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the undersigned, or in lieu thereof, the principal amount of Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1905, between said The Wabash Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and extended by the Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, made between said The Wabash Railroad Company and said Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, having attached thereto the coupon maturing May 1, 1913, set forth in said table opposite said parcel:

	Cash Deposit.	Note Deposit.
Parcel 1	$5,200	$26,000
Parcel 2	1,000	5,000
Parcel 3	400	2,000
Parcel 4	700	3,500
Parcel 5	200	1,000
Parcel 6	2,700	13,500

The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received for each of said parcels when offered as aforesaid and will knock down the property comprising said parcel to such bidder therefor, subject to confirmation of the sale by the court.

On the acceptance of a bid for either or any of the parcels above set forth, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall forthwith pay to the undersigned in addition to the amount deposited (a) if such deposit has been made in cash or by certified check, a sum which with the deposit already made shall be equal to ten per cent. of such bid; such additional payment shall be made either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned; or (b) if said deposit shall have been in Gold Notes, a principal amount thereof which, together with the amount already deposited, shall make twenty-five per cent. of such bid. Gold Notes so deposited must have attached the coupon maturing May 1st, 1913.

In case, at any time prior to the offer of all the parcels, above set forth, the aggregate of the accepted bids for the various parcels then offered and sold amounts to a sum equal to or in excess of the amount found due by said decree and a sum sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of the administration of the trust, including proper compensation and allowance and also the expenses attendant upon the sale and the Court costs herein, the remaining parcels will not be offered for sale but the sale thereof will be adjourned and the undersigned will make report of the same and will pray for further instructions in respect of the parcels not offered for sale.

A deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

In lieu of the actual deposit of Gold Notes as aforesaid with the undersigned, he will accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds such amount of Gold Notes with coupons as aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant Central Trust Company of New York or any other party to this cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Gold Notes, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder for either or any of said parcels shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by Gold Notes or certificates, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of a resale of said parcel and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property constituting said parcel shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the court may direct.

If the court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, either by cash, by check or in Gold Notes or certificates, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser shall on confirmation of the sale of any of said parcels by the court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decree, Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes and coupons of the defendant The Wabash Railroad Company, secured by said Trust Agreement dated May 1st, 1905, and said Extension Agreement dated April 6, 1910, above mentioned. The said purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon Gold Notes and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Gold Notes and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to retake and resell the property or any of said parcels upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser or purchasers, in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors and assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court and to become a party to this cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and the property directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 68 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, February 3, 1915.
ROBERT C. BEATTY, Special Master.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Solicitors for Complainant.

Finance and Economics.

Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations for investors and students. See The Annalist. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents a line.

FOR SALE.
Will sell my six-cylinder BERLIN LIMOUSINE CAR. Leading make. Only run 300 miles. Equipment in very fastidious taste, with every imaginable accessory. Cannot be distinguished from new. Actual cost, $6,250.00. Will accept reasonable offer. With satisfactory party can arrange deferred payments. No dealers.
A. J. GIBNEY,
110 East 159th St., N. Y.
1161-J Melrose.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS
USED TRUCK DEPT. ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN RELIABLE, SERVICEABLE TRUCKS FROM ONE TO FIVE TON CAPACITY; CHOICE OF BODIES; OUR PRICES CUT IN HALF; WE ACCEPT EASY TERMS; SAVE BIG MONEY AND SEE ME AT ONCE WHILE THEY LAST.
W. L. CURTIS,
1,880 BROADWAY.
7800 COLUMBUS.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS.
3½-ton Alco.
3½-ton Mack.
2-ton Garford.
All rebuilt. Tires good. Ready for service. Prices moderate. Easy terms.
GUY R. CHRYSLER.
1,678 74th St., B'klyn, or 'Phone 1310 B. B.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
2 and 3 ton Garford trucks. Rebuilt. Ready for service. Prices moderate. Easy terms.
Mr. RISBROUGH,
1,264 Bedford Av.,
Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4532-4421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Rent, Packard limousine, day, week, monthly; rates reasonable; owner drives, 354 Plaza.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, private baths; board.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity, heat, phone; table guests.

West Side.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations, homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 30.

70TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; private bath; other rooms; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, sunny small rooms; table excellent; Subway; references; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, Graycourt.—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam, electricity.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family; room and board; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; private bath; excellent meals.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, large and small rooms; exceptional table.

117TH, 352 WEST, (Apartment 32.)—Large room; twin beds; two gentlemen; home cooking; private family.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway,) The Audubon.—Private family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates; select service. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. Z 226 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH L. BLOCH, trading as J. L. BLOCH & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 8th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 37-39 West 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' waists, dresses, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, piece goods, silks, cottons, ribbons, embroideries, machines, power table, motor, fixtures, safe, etc.
JOHN G. MAIER, Assignee.
NATHAN NATELSON, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY P. McKNIGHT, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, sells this day, February 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 401 West 126th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, certain assets of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of hot water radiators, steam radiators, steam gauges, stocks and dies, pipe, fire tools, and other tools and materials for the installation of steam-heating systems, also one safe, one Oliver typewriter, three desks, chairs, and other office fixtures.
Dated New York, February 3, 1915.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Trustee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH KLEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sell this day, Monday, Feb. 8th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of rings, pins, &c.
AUGUSTINE DERBY, Receiver.
ELLWOOD M. RABENOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST, 28 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel or club life will find very desirable rooms.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Elegant suites, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; electricity, telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST and 348 Madison Ave.; two rooms and private bath and large room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spg. beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

34TH ST., 158 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; HOMELIKE; TOURISTS, VISITORS ACCOMMODATED. GREELEY 700.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

51ST, 72 WEST.—One or two rooms; bath, kitchenette; $3.50 to $9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; attractive rooms; private bath.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 345 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, large, small rooms; every convenience; telephone.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Rooms for business men only; large; running water; electricity.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Sunny room; select location; conveniences; telephone; also handsome music studio.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Clean, warm room; hot, cold water, telephone; $3.50. Beeson.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable room, select section, facing Central Park. Moore, 5885 Col.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; suitable two; running water; references exchanged.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large and small; corner house; running water; electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; good home for refined people.

72D, 248 WEST.—Large room with bath; elegant appointments; electricity. Telephone Columbus 1894. References.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room; private bath; single room; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Columbus.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, back parlor, small rooms; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small, medium sized, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; electric light, steam heat, running water; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; doctor's office; references; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; suitable one or two gentlemen.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms with private family; telephone; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly renovated and furnished; parlor floor; doctor, dentist.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; also small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment near Subway and elevated; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Sunny suite; separate; steam, bath, telephone. Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large, small; en suite, single; southern exposure; board.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Connecting rooms; piano, kitchen; single rooms; ladies, man, wife. O'Brien.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive private house; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished front room; private apartment, near Riverside; $6. Noble.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double outside rooms; lavatory; steam, electricity; board optional. 7E.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful suites; telephone, electricity; $7; attractive rooms, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Single room; outside, sunny; elevator; near Columbia. Apt. 6E.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; private; Board optional. Apartment 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; view of campus; kitchen privilege. Apt. 61.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; elevator; electricity. Apt. 82.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Immaculately clean, light, attractive room, $5.

122D, 500 WEST.—One large room, $4; use kitchen. Apply Mrs. Gentery, Apartment 4C.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front room, single or en suite; kitchen; elevator; electricity.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Corner Drive.)—Attractive single, double; shower; $5-$7. Apt 51.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private, high-class apartment; small family.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66th St.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking Park; private lavatory. 7915 Columbus.

CONVENT AV., 422, (Near 148th St.)—2 large, sunny rooms, singly or together; adjoining bath; private house; reference.

DYCKMAN COURT.—Attractive room, suitable one, two; conveniences; $4; private. Apartment 33. 2 Hillside Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106th.—Delightful outside front rooms, southern exposure; telephone, elevator. Apt. 92.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, large or small; references.

Bronx.

135TH, 417 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths; heat; private; $1.50 up.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Front hall room; use bath, 'phone; suitable one, couple; L.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

WILL PAY $15 to $25 per month for one large furnished room. Address Z 219 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WEISSLITZ and JACOB SCHARF, copartners doing business under the name of WEISSLITZ & SCHARF, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 20728.
The above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupts and the preservation and conduct of the estate.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 18th, 1915, at 1 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. WILSON Bankrupt.—No. 20108.
Notice is hereby given that George A. Wilson bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15th 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 6th 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. LEUCHTENBERG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William E. Leuchtenberg bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th 1915 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday March 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 6th, 1915.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of stenography; neat, accurate; monthly trial balance; moderate salary. E 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Stenographer.—High school graduate; one year's experience; $7. I. Kassewith, 667 East 165th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 4 years' experience; good business qualifications; reference. D 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, with some experience; A1 reference. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; expert remodeling; home. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 4059 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Young girl; small family; no washing. Ennis, 611 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young visiting governess; conversationalist; French, German, English; pianist; references. Parisenne, 2,752 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged widow, American, wishes position as housekeeper. G. L. Miller, 78 Henry St., Brooklyn.

LADY, (English,) accurate bookkeeper, typist, desires to become associated with first-class firm where business capability and loyalty would be considered; eight years' experience public utility lines in responsible position. Address D 337 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Undergraduate, to care for invalid or elderly lady; reference; experience. 1416 Riverside. Stewart Apt. 11 to 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—Colored; help anything; reference. Young, care Sorrell, 2,283 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER with valuable experience; many years with one firm; thoroughly efficient, possessing essential qualifications, ability to accomplish desired results; nice appearance; unexcelled references; salary $15. Eligible, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; competent, dependable, conscientious, possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; salary $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, up to date, wants position quickly; accomplishments, faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy, neatness; unexceptional references. Wilkinson, E 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Eleanor Casey, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated, refined, expert stenographer; 6 years' experience; familiar all secretarial duties; best references. A. T., 2,642 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, neat, accurate, rapid, understands invoicing, general office work, codes; $15. Address Intelligent, 338 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, quick; educated beginner; no clock watcher; $6-$8. N 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper's assistant, biller; four years' experience; excellent reference. S 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; educated; beginner; hard, obliging, accurate worker; $6-$8. N 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence, office; $12-$15. N 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, quick apprehension, common sense, good grammarian, speller; $8-$10. N 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian; charge correspondence; office experience; $8. D 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school education; salary, $6. D 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; moderate salary. A. M., 1,764 1st Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; competent, neat, and accurate; 2½ years' experience; salary, $9. Miss F., 439 Manhattan Av., Apt. 53.

TEACHER.—Experienced; best references; gives culture courses, review English grammar, critical reading works of best authors; can take few more pupils. K 56 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, American, for country, $30. Houseworkers, Hungarian, Irish, $25; partly trained, $16; waitresses, $22; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, a Jewish woman of culture and ability to solicit advertising for a new Hebrew classified Jewish weekly; one with experience in the advertising field preferred; commission basis. S 253 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.
Sirs: Please take notice that pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from May 1, 1914, to December 15, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1915, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of February, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:
1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein such dividends as, with the dividends heretofore paid on such claims, will constitute a payment in full of the allowances heretofore made to such creditors respectively.
2. That the said account of the said JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said JOHN F. YAWGER'S commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be determined.
3. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.
Dated: New York, January 13, 1915.
Yours, etc.,
EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY. Office & Post Office Address: 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
TO:
HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, Attorney General of the State of New York, the Capitol, Albany, New York.
HON. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, Surety on the Official Bond of JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and all owners or holders of bonds, policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and every person holding an open or subsisting contract of said THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,180.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. BERNHART, individually and as member of the firm of C. CIPULLA & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
William T. Bernhart, individually and as member of the firm of C. Cipulla & Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 4th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 6th, 1915.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

A CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN wants position; understands general management, salesmanship, advertising, accounting; resourceful in enterprising methods; may take moderate financial interest; highest references for integrity and ability. N 116 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

AMBITIOUS young class magazine editor desires to change position for one where reasonable progress is not matter of centuries, where proven literary ability, capacity for details, advertising and theatrical knowledge useful; any field; worker. N 113 Times.

BANK and Commercial Accountant and Cashier, 29, experienced, educated, $1,600. D 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, thoroughly experienced in all modern methods of bookkeeping and accounting, prepares balance sheets, financial statements, costs, &c., capable credit man, office manager, and forceful correspondent, long and varied experience in diverse businesses, seeks permanent connection with established concern; highest references for character and ability; will start at moderate salary. Future, L 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, (23,) capable taking complete charge; trial balance, financial statements rendered; good correspondent; excellent references; $18. E 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent young man with ten years' experience as bookkeeper, take complete charge double entry set books; highest credentials as to character and ability. S. Broder, 114 2d St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; stenographer, typewriter; high school education; thoroughly experienced; moderate salary. Y. Levin, 403 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; university graduate; excellent references; $20-$25. D 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, age 28, thoroughly experienced, desires position. N 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT.—Thoroughly competent young man seeks employment evenings. N 170 Times.

BOY.—Experienced; attended high school; refined; best reference; penman. W 363 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright American, 19, seeks position in wholesale house; willing. E 203 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, conducted ladies' cloak stores 10 years, desires position. W 154 Times.

BUTLER or VALET.—Long reference; honest, sober, obliging. P., 232 West 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR APPRENTICE.—Japanese young man wishes position chauffeur apprentice, besides butler, in private family. R. Yano, 177 W. 97th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, with first-class references, wishes position with private family, city, country. Simacek, 507 E. 79th.

COOK.—Japanese, excellent, or first-class butler; family; reference. N 174 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—A gentleman about to sail for Europe would be glad to act as correspondent for a newspaper or other publication; a journal or magazine which wishes to obtain reports of events in the present war would secure excellent service at moderate cost; the advertiser has energy and experience, knows France and Belgium, and speaks French fluently, and would appreciate an immediate response. Address Alert, A 27 Times Annex.

DECORATOR.—Young man, experience with several of the leading firms, is open for engagement; moderate salary. N 107 Times.

GARDENER farmer, working manager, married, American, age 40, no children, wishes entire charge gentleman's estate; best references. M., 9 Harriman Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER, Scotch, married, 22 years' experience on private estates; first-class references. F. S., 98 Chambers St., New York.

HOUSEWORK, &C.—University student, negro, part time employment, waiting, housework, anything; references. N 173 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese, (Christian;) best reference. Wata, care Rev. Harada, 80 Manhattan Av.

MASSAGE, scientific European system, at residence only. Address F. Fues, 15 West 65th St., or telephone 3953 Columbus.

OFFICE MAN.—Competent, 25, experienced stock factory records, payroll, timekeeping, costs; moderate salary; reliable; best references. S 14 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience; married; age 38; salary $1,800. D 344 Times Downtown.

ROTOGRAVURE expert engraver, best results, desires connection with good house. N 70 Times.

SALESMAN selling $85,000 ladies' flannelette gowns Middle West, calling on jobbers and department stores, desires side line with a reputable firm. N 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Can you use a real salesman? Successful salesman and manager; only high-class proposition considered. D 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, (19,) executive office experience; capable correspondent; A1 credentials; now employed, but desires improvement. Address M. Lee, 311 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Wesley Lieb, 693 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; assistant bookkeeper, filing; switchboard operator; $8. E 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with wholesale concern; references. D 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; accurate at figures. Rinkel, 203 East 81st.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ATTENTION! YOUNG MEN!—A number of vacancies in Company A, 71st Infantry, to be filled at once; an opportunity for military training in one of New York's greatest military organizations; 20 men of good character wanted; one evening drill each week; full privileges of splendidly equipped, modern armory, gymnasium, shower baths, track and boxing trainers, rifle ranges, pool and billiards, bowling, library; State supplies equipment—overcoat, two uniforms, arms, &c., free. For full particulars call Tuesday evening, between 5 and 7:30, or address Capt. J. Macy, Company A, 71st Infantry, 33d St. and 4th Av., N. Y.

CANVASSERS.—If any good subscription canvassers, male or female, are unable to get work, I may be able to help them; give your entire canvassing experience in detail; salary. Address C, Box 383 Madison Square Post Office.

SALESMAN, for all territories, to carry extensively advertised line of silk waists from $9 to $18 per dozen. Applications confidential; commission with drawing account. Z 206 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for kimonos; commission basis. Apply to American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wanted to carry a good line men's neckwear; commission. Call, Monday morning, at 725-27 Broadway, Room 10.

SALESMAN experienced on hats, caps, and straw goods; references required; salary and commission. Call between 4 and 6 P. M., I. Moss, 40 Bond St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for the jobbing trade, cloaks and suits; commission basis only. K 60 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—AGE 30 YEARS; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN LARGE WHOLESALE LIQUOR OR GROCERY HOUSE AND IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING FIFTEEN DELIVERY TRUCKS AND AUTOS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED, L. G. S., 16 TIMES.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion picture photography; earn $20 to $100 weekly. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

SAVE THE PICTURES.

Binders to keep in good condition The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Sent by mail; cloth, $1; gold-trimmed leather, $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Velvet handbag, in taxicab going from 86th St. and Broadway to Ansonia Hotel. Liberal reward. M. Martell, Ansonia Hotel.

LOST—Small hand purse, between 131 East 57th St and 5th Av. Presbyterian Church. Bischoff. Reward. Above address.

LOST—Gold cuff link, set with diamond, Central Park or 8th Av., Nineties; reward. W. C. Young, 43 Cedar St.

LOST—Sunday, antique silver crucifix, Madison Av., 59th St., and B'way; reward. 337 West 76th

$100 REWARD, no questions, for the return of a diamond and sapphire ring, containing one cabochon sapphire, 64 small diamonds, and 18 small sapphires, platinum setting; lost on Jan. 30, either at Knickerbocker Hotel or between there and the Polyclinic Hospital. Return to W. C. Wiley, 15 William St., New York City.

$100 REWARD
for a diamond crescent brooch lost Friday evening from East 64th St. to Metropolitan Opera House, thence to Madison Av. and Vanderbilt Hotel, returning in taxi to East 64th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av., at 48th St.

$50 REWARD.
no questions asked, for return of heart-shaped diamond pin, lost between Eltinge Theatre and 87th St., Jan. 27. Mrs. C. Oelrich, 12 East 87th St.

$500 REWARD FOR STRING OF PEARLS with diamond and pearl clasp, lost February 4, between 46th and 75th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.
TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., 37TH ST.

REWARD, $10—Thursday, white enamel pansy-shaped pin, one diamond, 72d St. and Broadway, via Subway to tube, Erie train, to 364 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Cooke.

$50 REWARD for diamond and onyx pendant earring lost Saturday evening, Feb. 6. Return 862 Park Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

LOST—Boston terrier; U. S. S. New Hampshire on collar. Pattangall, 555 West 170th.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 4 for the County of Philadelphia—March Term, 1914, No. 121.—In Divorce a. v. m.—GRACE MIRIAM ROSE, Libellant, vs. EDWARD OMEN ROSE, Respondent.
To Edward Omen Rose, respondent, late of West Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York:
Take notice that the undersigned has been appointed Master by the Court in the above proceeding brought against you by your wife, Grace Miriam Rose, on the ground of desertion on June 8, 1909. A meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in above case will be held before me at my office, No. 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, March 18, 1915, at 3:30 P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses and present such testimony as you may desire.
CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Master.

IF WILLIAM TOBIAS, CANADIAN, ABOUT 70 or more, will call on Robert Green, 324 East 30th St., he may hear something to his advantage.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

EXPORT.
Your goods will have a large market in SOUTH AMERICA
if properly introduced and represented on the spot. If interested in Latin-American business, address
FCO. ARMIDA & CO.,
Care C. H. Voigt,
Grand Central, P. O. Box No. 81,
New York City.
First-class references in the United States, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO; RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL; BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

Western Australian agencies for American manufacturers wanted by an established Australian; hardware a specialty; prompt action. N 172 Times.

PRACTICAL PATENTED INVENTION, safety device, derailment noticing guards for locomotives, cars, for sale. Michael Hascsak, 512 East 79th.

Moving picture theatre, 550 seats; elegant 10c house; strictest investigation solicited; rare opportunity. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Capital wanted for vaudeville tabloid musical comedy; rare opportunity. Producer, N 171 Times.

Wholesalers wanted to take sale of English gramaphone record. Adshead, Chelsea Hotel.

Clients have $100,000 to advance on invoices; reasonable commissions, to honest concerns; strictly no brokers. Nichthauser, 22 William St. Hanover 5960.

Good opportunity, reliable people, dress department, well-fitted, ready for occupancy, with first-class established milliner; best location in city. Z 210 Times Annex.

Do not let your business fail; consult the reorganization expert; business advice only. Address Confidential Expert, D 312 Times Downtown.

Feb. 8, 1915, prosperous manufacturing business desires Treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 216 Times Annex.

Sacrifice.—High-class millinery business; long established; best location; retiring. Y 372 Times Annex.

Associate wanted to finance new, protected article; demand unparalleled. S 260 Times Downtown.

Will manufacture small patented metal specialties; suitable terms. 3,635 Smedley St., Philadelphia.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5330. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,003.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents a line.

Office Furniture.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
A complete stock of new and second hand office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, sectional bookcases, filing cabinets, &c., at prices that will interest you. 'Phone Franklin 3870.
THE OFFICE FURNITURE TRADING CO., 275 Canal St., Near Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents a line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20996.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB M. SCHNAPP and MAX NASS, individually and trading as SCHNAPP & NASS, Bankrupts.
Jacob M. Schnapp and Max Nass were duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 19th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated February 5th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,160—U. S. DISTRICT COURT of the United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ECONOMIC PRINTING COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.
Economic Printing Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 1st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 18th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Feb. 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y. No. 21178. In Bankruptcy. JOHN BRACKER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said John Bracker are hereby given notice that on February 4, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on February 18, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 6, 1915.

NIGHT FORCE TO SORT CLOTHES FOR NEEDY

Bundle Day Committee Pushes Work of Preparing Outfits for Those Seeking Jobs.

GARY REPORTS TO MAYOR

Committee on Unemployment Finds It Hard to Get Loan Fund—Two New Bread Lines Started.

The fact that it was Sunday did not interfere yesterday with the work of relieving distress among the unemployed. Two new bread lines were started, and the Bundle Day Committee put on a night force of sorters last night in the Mark Cross Building at 210 Fifth Avenue, so as to hasten the task of getting clothing ready for those who are in need of it.

One of the new bread lines was established in Broome Street as a relief station for east siders. Its sponsors announced that funds for it were contributed by the "poor who were employed to help the poor who were not employed." The second line was started by Eugene Christian of 611 West End Avenue, who used the quarters of Bouck White's Church of the Social Revolution as a distributing point. A sign on the door of the church at 46 East Twenty-fifth Street announced the bread line was not a charity, but was "a fellowship feed."

Hasten Work of Sorting Clothes.

All yesterday a force of 111 men and 24 women was kept at work in the Mark Cross Building sorting bundles of old clothes. The workers received their pay as they left the headquarters at 6 o'clock. It is hoped to start the distribution of clothing this morning to persons known to be genuinely in need. Many of those who called at the headquarters yesterday were identified by policemen as old clothes dealers. They asked for clothing, but refused to sign the blanks presented to them on which to write down their names, the description of the clothing they needed, and the names of their last employers or the Secretary of their union.

Homeless men will not be neglected by the Bundle Day Committee. It was decided last night to send a large consignment of men's overcoats and woolen stockings to the station at 130 Broad Street, where men gather each night to go to Ellis Island for shelter. It was suggested also that a supply of clothing for men should be sent to the Municipal Lodging House, so that Supt. Whiting could aid those who wanted to work but did not have proper clothing in which to apply for jobs.

One man from the Municipal Lodging House applied at the Mark Cross Building yesterday for clothing. He brought credentials from Supt. Whiting which set forth that he had been offered work in the Lost and Found Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but could not hope to get the job unless he had more presentable clothing. When he went upstairs into the tailoring shop the man was in rags, but when he came back to the street he was well dressed. The suit of clothes given to him not only fitted him well, but it had been cleaned, pressed, and relined in the repair rooms of the Bundle Day Committee. Shoes and a good hat went with the suit of clothes.

Among the persons who wrote that they were in need of clothes yesterday were actors, clerks, and stenographers. All of them said that they could not get work unless they could obtain presentable clothing.

White Kid Gloves a Problem.

White kid gloves suitable for opera wear were contributed to the extent of fifty or more pairs. What to do with them, and similar articles which the unemployed could not use was one of the questions talked over by the Bundle Day Committee. It was said that it was proposed to sell such articles and turn the money over to those who were in need. But members of the Bundle Day Committee, who suggested the possibility of making the sale, expressed the hope that the donors of bundles would not get the idea that any article would be sold that could be given away free to relieve distress.

Reports obtained from Cincinnati, where a "Bundle Day" was held a short time ago, showed that the bundles received in that place were not distributed for many weeks after they were sent in by the donors. More than 20 per cent. of the bundles received here had been sorted out, it was said yesterday. By the end of the week it was expected, all of the bundles would be opened and most of the clothing in them distributed.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, sent a report to Mayor Mitchel yesterday on the progress of the committee's work. Judge Gary asserted that those persons who did not think that things were moving fast enough would do well to consider that the committee's work in part dealt with permanent, constructive efforts on which results could not be obtained with speed. The report said that the committee had found 26,393 men and women who depended for shelter on cheap lodging houses, the Bowery missions or the Municipal Lodging Houses.

A special canvas of the trades unions, Mr. Gary reported, showed that 80,640 men were out of work out of a membership of 129,750. A canvas of butchers and grocers on Second Avenue developed the fact that requests for credit were twice as numerous as last year, and that most of the new applicants had never asked for credit before.

Hard to Get Money for Loan Fund.

The work of obtaining an emergency loan fund had proved more difficult than was expected, according to the report. Persons had been more willing to give money to start emergency workshops so that most of the $125,000 raised by the Mayor's committee would be put to that use. Mr. Gary said that efforts to finance a loan fund would be continued, and that satisfactory results might be obtained later.

Judge Gary praised the police for finding work for unemployed in neighborhoods where householders were willing to provide jobs. He praised the Municipal Employment Bureau for obtaining private contributions to enable it to advertise its needs after finding that the city charter forbade the use of public money for that purpose. Supt. Albert Whiting of the Municipal Lodging House came in for praise for extending the capacity of the lodging house so that it could care for 6,500 persons, instead of 900, which was the limit of its capacity a year ago. The Hotel de Gink Judge Gary upheld, because it was self-supporting, and showed that homeless men could work out their own problems if they had an opportunity to do so.

"We are all learning," Judge Gary said in conclusion, "to see each other's viewpoint and to work together for the common good of all. Your committee realizes that its greatest contribution to the solution of the problem will be in the ability of the whole country to utilize all the natural channels of community organization."

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, sent a letter to the Board of Estimate yesterday, in which he said that members of the board were wrong in asserting that it was not the city's business to care for the unemployed, and that the city was doing all it could. He held that the unemployed were the victims of social wrongs instead of individual wrongs, and so ought to be dealt with not as individuals.

"To care for them properly will cost money," he said, "but it should be borne in mind that it is the surplus unemployed who lower wages."

At the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday a man turned in ten dimes, asking that they be distributed to the men in the bread line. He said he had kept body and soul together on the bread line for a week, but had at last got work, and had taken the dollar from his first pay envelope. There were 3,500 men and 100 women in the line yesterday, and extra policemen were sent for to keep them in order. A colored man who started to make a speech denouncing the Municipal Lodging House was arrested.

WOULD STOP BREAD RISE.

Committee Named to Ask Mayor to Relieve Conditions on East Side.

A committee consisting of Joseph J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures; John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets; Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court, and Harry Schlacht, President of the East Side Protective Association, will call upon Mayor Mitchel this afternoon and try to enlist his aid in relieving conditions on the east side due to the threatened rise in the price of bread. The committee was chosen at a mass meeting in Public School No. 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, yesterday afternoon. More than 500 persons were there.

Chairman Schlacht led off the discussion by saying he knew of hundreds of families in the neighborhood who were getting along on a diet of fruit and bread, and that the six-cent loaf would be a serious handicap to them. He charged that two-thirds of the rise in the price was due to speculation.

Commissioner Dillon pointed out that there were two kinds of speculation, and that it was time illegitimate speculation was stopped. The bakers, he said, had been "exceedingly patient," but they were not responsible for present conditions. He said the Government investigators had not been able to find evidence of conspiracy on the part of wheat speculators, and that, therefore, there was no way of proceeding against them.

Commissioner Haltigan thought there was no danger of a bread famine, as there was enough wheat now on hand to keep the country supplied until July. He sounded a note of warning against riots. Commissioner Dillon said there never had been a bigger wheat crop than in 1914, and that the chief trouble was the problem of transportation.

"The finest apples and potatoes are rotting on the farms up State," he said, "yet we hear people are hungry."

HEAVY GAIN IN CATTLE.

All Classes of Live Stock Found to be Increasing.

Reports that prices for meat and shoes would rise to unprecedented figures in the near future are not borne out by facts, according to statisticians in the Department of Agriculture. For the first time in many years information collected by the department shows that all classes of live stock in the United States are increasing in numbers.

On Jan. 1 the number of beef cattle showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. over the number a year ago, and an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle in the United States has declined steadily since 1910. Hogs showed the greatest increase—9.6 per cent. On Jan. 1, 1914, there were only 58,933,000 hogs in the country; on Jan. 1, 1915, there were 64,618,000.

Including horses, mules, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine, there were on Jan. 1, 1915, 7,712,000 more farm animals in the United States than on Jan. 1, 1914. The increase in value was $78,024,000, or 1.3 per cent. It is pointed out that this increase is not yet proportional to the increase in population, which is approximately 2 per cent., but the fact that there is an increase is thought to indicate that the tide seems definitely to have turned.

COL. BELVIN GETS 10 DAYS.

Ex-Railroad President Arrested Once More for Begging.

Col. William Wayne Belvin, former President of the San Francisco & Eastern Railroad, who at one time lived at the Waldorf-Astoria and was a member of several clubs in this city, was sent to the Workhouse for ten days for begging on the streets by Magistrate Deuel, in the Tombs Court yesterday. He was arrested while soliciting alms in New Street, opposite the Stock Exchange.

Five years ago Col. Belvin lost $1,000,000 in speculation. In the last three years he has been arrested repeatedly for begging. Last October he was arrested in Washington, where he created a disturbance by insisting on seeing President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

TRADE COMMISSION CHANGE.

President Said to be Seeking a New Man from Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Wilson was understood tonight to be considering changes in the tentative list of members of the Federal Trade Commission, which, it was reported in official circles last week, he had practically decided on.

It was said that the change, if any, would be in the place to be filled by a man from the Pacific Coast, for which Will H. Parry of Seattle was tentatively selected. W. R. Wheeler of San Francisco and F. B. Joyce of Los Angeles are among those who are said to have been considered.

$150,000 HOME TO OPEN.

Gifts Announced at Hebrew Technical Institute Meeting.

The new $150,000 home of the Hebrew Technical Institute, next door to the present building at 36 Stuyvesant Street, will be ready for use on Sept. 1, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting of the institute yesterday. Gifts amounting to $120,000 from the Joseph B. Bloomingdale Fund and from the family of the late Dr. Morris Loeb, former President of the institute, have been applied to the building, and yesterday $5,000 was received from Mrs. Stella Steinman Bernheimer to pay for installing the elevators.

The annual report showed that while a highly satisfactory advance had been made along educational lines, the institute had a deficit of more than $2,000. The number of pupils enrolled is the largest in its history—295. In 1914 the membership fell from 2,234 to 2,147, but there was a slight gain in receipts, which totaled $51,866. The expenditures amounted to $54,221. The institute received $250 from the estate of Mrs. Ernestine Louis, $100 from the estate of Edward Regensburg, $6,150 from the estate of Lewis S. Levy, and $500 from the estate of Max Weil.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser was re-elected President, and the other officers are Irving Lehman, First Vice President; Eugene E. Spiegelberg, Second Vice President; Mortimer L. Schiff, Treasurer, and Edward Ishire, Secretary. S. Morrill Banner, Louis Heilbroner, Robert Lehman, Walter Seligman, and Adolph Ward were chosen Directors for three years, and Morton H. Menihard and Abraham L. Newman for two years. Among those at the meeting were Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Nathaniel Myers, President of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls; A. E. Nusbaum, Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Leopold Plaut, and Adolph Lewisohn.

Designed Experimental Garden.

In the article in THE TIMES yesterday morning about the Woman's Municipal League's plan to aid the unemployed by promoting Winter gardens, it was stated that Frederick Junius Sterner had prepared the architectural design for the experimental garden in the yard of the home of Mrs. Edwin W. Poor at 132 East Sixty-fourth Street. The league notified THE TIMES yesterday that this design had been prepared by Murphy & Gana, architects, at 331 Madison Avenue, and that the firm had given its services both in making the design and in superintending the work in the garden without compensation.

VISIT TAILORS IN COE HUNT.

Detectives Seek Missing Man's Coat—To Drag Waters at Winthrop.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—"If the tailor who has my husband's fur overcoat would come forward and say that he has it, I believe that it would go a good way toward tracing my husband," said Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., tonight.

Mrs. Coe is confined to her bed, but is helping the detectives and her father-in-law in every way in the search for the missing Standard Oil representative.

"My husband told me the day he disappeared that his coat, which was a valuable one, had a rip in it and that he would take it to a tailor near his Congress Street office."

Detectives have made a canvas of all the tailor shops in the vicinity, but have not yet found the coat.

The strange story told by Mrs. Everett D. Coffin of Winthrop yesterday has been corroborated in every detail. Two men have come forward and stated that they saw a man dressed in a long dark overcoat and wearing woman's shoes and stockings wandering about the streets of Winthrop early Thursday morning, the morning after Mrs. Coffin's encounter.

Tomorrow men will drag the waters around Winthrop, on the theory that Coe drowned himself.

Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street said last night after his return from Boston that no clue had been found there which would throw any light upon the disappearance of his son.

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is not a characterless office building. You can't definitely classify the features which give the Marbridge Building its prestige. This unusual personality alone would be a valuable thing for your business, if it were not for the countless other advantages.

The Marbridge Building,
Broadway & 34th Street.
B. J. BLOODGOOD Mgr.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street. **Winter Circus** OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY! Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50. TODAY, TOMORROW AND WEDNESDAY, SPECIAL "KIDDIES" MATINEES. A DOLLAR TOY GIVEN TO EVERY CHILD PRESENT.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in **To-night's the Night**. Geo. Grossmith, James Blakeley, Lauri de Freece, Emmy Wehlen, Maurice Farkoa, Fay Compton. Hear Mr. Grossmith Commit "Murder." ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

BOOTH THEATRE, West 45th St. Mats. Wed., Friday & Sat. TO-NIGHT 8:30. **CHILDREN OF EARTH** LAST NINE TIMES. The American Prize Play, by Alice Brown.

BOOTH THEATRE............SPECIAL TOMORROW (TUESDAY) AT 3:30, **Beatrice Herford** IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

LONGACRE W.48th St., n'r B'y. OPENING POSTPONED TO FRIDAY NIGHT. SEATS NOW. **INSIDE THE LINES** A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. Tomorrow, Friday & Sat., 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT **HELLO BROADWAY** With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Friday & Saturday, 2:20. **ON TRIAL** 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Mats.Wed.,Fri. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. **POLYGAMY** ELLA WHEELER WILCOX Says: "One of the Biggest, Most Important, and Most Entertaining Plays I Have Seen in Years." Dollar Matinees Wed. & Friday.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mats.Wed., Fri., Sat. **SAM BERNARD** "THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."

B. F. KEITH'S **PALACE** B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c to 75c. **NAZIMOVA** in "War Brides." INA CLAIRE. Others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Orville Harrold. Bernard Granville. Grace Leigh & Trio, ots.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Grace La Rue. Minnie Dupree. Wee Georgie Wood, others.

CENTURY BALLET RUSSE. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00. **PAVLOWA** THE INCOMPARABLE IN NEW REPERTOIRE—WITH COMPLETE BALLET AND ORCHESTRA. NEXT SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF 80. TSCHAIKOWSKY Program, incl. Pathetique. MARK HAMBOURG..........Soloist. Seats now. Sun. Eve. Prices 25c. to $1.50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) 62d St., Central Park West. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50. LUCIEN L. BONHEUR, Mgr. 2ND SERIES FRENCH PLAYS. Beg. TONIGHT—LE MAITRE DES FORGES. Friday Mat., LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. (No Performance Next Saturday.)

CURTIS INDIAN PICTURE DRAMA IN THE LAND OF THE HEAD-HUNTERS. Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 9th, at 8:30. BENEFIT FOR THE SOCIAL CENTRE MOVEMENT (Yorkville Branch.) Tickets 25c, 50c, $1, $2.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. **THE CLEVER ONES** Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Sat., 2:30.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 13, at 2:30. SONG RECITAL—ELENA **GERHARDT** Richard Epstein at the Piano. (STEINWAY) Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 11, at 3. Pianoforte Recital, PERCY **GRAINGER** SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. (Steinway Piano.)

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. GABY DESLYS in "HER TRIUMPH." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week, "The Warrens of Virginia."

Choice Seats All Operas. Seats for CARUSO To-night. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way & 39 St. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House, 1418 Broadway. Phone 8790 Bryant.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "From Headquarters"—"A Daughter's Strange Inheritance"—and Special Pictures.

Tel. Bryant 7878. CHOICE SEATS for F. FONTANA in L'AMORE DE TRE RE and all operas. A Consoli, 123 W. 40 St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way.

HAMMERSTEIN'S — "Uncle Tomaschefsky's Cabin," (Satire;) Bernard Granville, Lillian Shaw, Toby, Reine Davis, and 12 others.

Illustrated Lecture **"POLAND"** By LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN. Hotel Gotham, Wed., Feb. 10th, 5 o'clock. Benefit of American Polish Relief Committee Fund. Tickets $1, at 14 East 47th St., and at Hotel Gotham.

BURTON HOLMES GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. CARNEGIE HALL DAY TO-DAY AT 3. Prices 50c. to $1.50. 800 Good Seats at 50c.

1st Subscription Concert, SAT. EVE., FEB. 13. CARNEGIE HALL. Seats, 25c to $2. NOW. **RUSSIAN SYMPHONY** MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. Soloist: MARGARET VOLAVY, Pianiste. New Piano Concerto, BORTKIEWICZ. TSCHAIKOWSKY'S PATHETIQUE.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL by Mme. GERTRUDE **AULD**. KURT SCHINDLER at the PIANO. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., FEB. 13, AT 3. Sonata Program by OSSIP **GABRILOWITSCH**. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., FEB. 9, AT 3. Piano Recital by ETHEL **NEWCOMB**. 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Opera Tickets Tel. 6442 Greeley. Choice Seats All Operas, All Parts of House. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38 St. Normandie Hotel.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Ben. Welch & His Burlesquers. Mat. To-day.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 10 PERFORMANCES. Mat. Tomorrow, Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50. **Dancing Around** with AL JOLSON. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Mats.Wed., Fri. & Sat. TONIGHT AT 8:15. **THE RENTED EARL**

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. ROBERT B. **MANTELL** TONIGHT AT 8..........KING LEAR

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat., 2:15. MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS, $1.50. *Grip! Punch! Thrills! Laughs!* **THE WHITE FEATHER** "A 1914 'Secret Service.'"—Times. "Germans ought to like it as well as Englishmen."—Evening Post.

WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. Evgs., TO-NIGHT, 8:15. 25c,50c,75c. Mats.Tues.& Thurs.,all seats 25c.; Sat. Mat.25c,50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This w'k—David Belasco's NOBODY'S WIDOW.

PRINCESS Daily Matinees 25c, 50c. Evenings, 50c to $1. WM. L. SHERRY announces the removal to this theatre, beginning today, of the wonderfully successful film play, BOSWORTH'S **HYPOCRITES** "A daring, frank screen classic. The most artistic ever seen."—Sun.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:20. Bargain Mats. Wed. & Fri. (Lincoln's Birthday.) **EXPERIENCE** Most Wonderful Play in New York. Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c and $1.00.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. MARIE **DRESSLER** "A MIX-UP." Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs.8:20. Mats.Wed.,Fri.&Sat.at 2:20. The Play That Has Everything. **UNDER COVER**

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev.8:15. Mats.Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. **SINNERS** The Biggest Success in New York.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. **THE LAW OF THE LAND** with JULIA DEAN.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. **LIFE** WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. **THE ONLY GIRL** By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Winthrop Ames' **LITTLE** Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs.8:45. Mats.Wed.,Fri.& Sat., 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, **A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS** All Seats $2.00.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs Pop. Prices. Mats.Tues.,Thurs., Fri. & Sat. **"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH"**

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., FRI. & SAT. **ETHEL BARRYMORE** THE SHADOW A New Play in 3 Acts.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:20. **ELSIE FERGUSON** IN **OUTCAST** NEXT MAT. THURSDAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats.Wed.,Fri., Sat. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., FRI. & SAT. **WATCH YOUR STEP** Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop New Amsterdam. **Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic** Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. at 2:15. **RUTH CHATTERTON** in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, **DADDY LONG-LEGS**

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. at 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., FRI. & SAT. **OTIS SKINNER** In the New 4 Act Play, **THE SILENT VOICE**

GEO. M. **COHAN'S** THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. **"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"** A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. MARIE **CAHILL** RICHARD **CARLE** in the New Musical Comedy "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. **THE SHOW SHOP** with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Friday & Sat., 2:20. **TWIN BEDS**

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. All This Week. Ev.8:15. Mats.Wed.,Fri.& Sat. BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION. Next Week. Mon.,Wed. & Fri. Ev.& Wed. Mat. ANDROCLES AND THE LION. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. A Midsummer Night's Dream. (1st performance Tues., Feb. 16. Tickets purchased for previous dates must be exch.)

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15. **ILLINGTON** IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. "Miss Starr at Her Best."—Times. **FRANCES STARR** in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. **The Song of Songs**

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, **"KICK IN"**

GRAND O. H. 23d St.,8th Av. Evs.25 to 75c. MAT. DAILY, 25 & 50c. "THE CABARET GIRLS."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. at 2:15. **MONTGOMERY & STONE** CHIN CHIN.

DALY'S Mat. Today, 10-25, Nights, 15-25. B'way, 30th St. **Burlesque** DAINTY PAREE BURLESQUERS. Xtra Attraction—Princess Malo, Dance du Ventre.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-day. Burlesque. THE GAY WIDOWS.

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MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Dippel Opera Co. THE LILAC DOMINO. Next Week—"HYPOCRITES." Seats Thursday.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Garrison; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. Fri. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 7:45. (75c to $3.) Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Robeson; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Mon., Feb. 15. Special Matinee at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Toscanini. Mon. at 8:15. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22, AT 1, PARSIFAL. Seats on sale Tomorrow at 9 A. M. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Feb. 15th. *First Public Appearance in N. Y. of* **IRVING BACHELLER** In a New Lecture on His Famous Satire, "Keeping Up With Lizzie" The Follies of American Life. Seat Sale Opens Today at Hall. $1.00 to 50c. Management, J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, N.Y.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 2ND MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT. Wed. Aft., Feb. 10, at 3. Soloist, Ferruccio **BUSONI**. ALL LISZT PROGRAM. Seats 35 cts. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. at 2:30. **WAGNER PROGRAMME** Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

SECOND BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, THURS., FEB. 11, AT 11:30. (instead of Feb. 12, on account of holiday) Res. seats now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL. 4th Concert, Tues. Evg., Feb. 9, 8:15. **Kneisel Quartet** Assisting Artist: Katharine Goodson. Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

LECTURES.

Cost Reductions Lectures on Costing and Cost Reduction every Wednesday at 5:30 P. M. by Dr. Robert Grimshaw at New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Washington Square East. First Lecture (February 10) Free. No Tickets Required.

NEW HOTEL THERESA LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)..$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)..........$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)....$1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. Phone, 3270—Morningside.

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MENU:

Queen Olives. Cold Slaw, Circle. Sweet Mixed Pickles. (Choice) Half Grape Fruit, Maraschino. Blue Points. Little Neck Clams on Half Shell or Cocktail. Crab Meat Cocktail. Soups (Choice). Chicken Okra a la Creole. Cream of Fresh Tomato au Croutons. Consomme with Rice. Essence of Beef, Clear, en Tasse. Fish or Entree (Choice). Broiled Kennebec Salmon, Butter Sauce. Filet of Sole, l'Horbly. Sea Bass, Saute Meuniere. Slice of Veal Minute, plain Spinach. Navarin of Lamb, with Vegetables. Boiled Young Fowl, Oyster Sauce. Second Joint of Turkey Braise. String Beans. French Deviled Pigsfeet with Sauerkraut. Roast (Choice). Roast Lamb, Fresh Mint Sauce. Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Roast Sirloin of Beef, Mushroom Sauce.

(To Order, 10 to 15 Minutes.) Half Broiled Chicken on Toast. Broiled Lamb Chops (2) on Toast, Peas. Broiled Pork Chops (2) Spaghetti Italienne. Breaded Veal Schnitzel, Tomato Sauce. Noodles. Fried Chicken Livers Saute. Fresh Mushrooms. Hamburger Steak, Fried Onions. Cold Dishes. Prime Ribs of Beef. Roast Lamb. Smoked Ham. Assorted Cold Cuts. Salads (Choice). Cold Asparagus, Vinaigrette Combination. Mashed or Boiled Potatoes served with every order. Potato Salad, Cold Slaw or Dill Pickle served with Cold Meats if desired. Dessert (Choice). Home Made Apple Pie. Peach Tartlette. Chocolate Eclaire. Macaroons. Mixed Cakes. Vanilla or Strawberry Ice Cream. Lemon Water Ice. Cream Cheese. Roquefort. Neufchatel. Port de Salut. Demi-Tasse.

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Beaman, of 12 West 31st—formerly at 204 Fifth Ave.—is now out of business. We have his stock—every yard. $35 to $60 Imported Suitings, $45 to $75 Overcoatings, Dress Suit Materials he sold at $75.

There are enough for one week's selling. We have marked them to only a little more than the materials cost Beaman.

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